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ABSTRACT

This guide features materials concerning ethnic and religious groups and the annual dates important to those groups. Specifically, the guide contains an index of religious holidays; a list of the historical dates important to Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism; and a calendar that lists, by month, cultural and religious holidays and events that are important to various ethnic groups. Activities for utilizing these materials in the classroom also are suggested. (DB)

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WARREN TOWNSHIP SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM

MULTICULTURAL TEACHING

AROUND THE YEAR

FOR

WARREN TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

MULTIRELIGIOUS, MULTICULTURAL AND MULTIETHNIC

CALENDAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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Part I MULTICULTURE-MULTI-RELIGIOUS SECTION

Some important points for you to be aware of when you are using this calendar:

a. The dates given for Muslim Holy days are necessarily only approximate since the precise timing can only be fixed a few days before the actual event.

b. All Jewish Holy days commence at dusk on the evening before the dates given in the calendar.

c. Some religious traditions contain such observances and restrictions on their holy days that children and adults may be unable to attend school or work if they wish to observe their religious traditions correctly.

d. Sikhs and Buddhists are sometimes prepared to defer the celebration of significant feasts to the weekend closest to the actual event.

e. Festivals and religious dates of some Asian festivals are subject to variation in both date and custom. This is understandable when one considers the vastness of the Indian sub-continent. Buddhist festivals and holidays in particular are difficult to generalize about since in different countries in which large Buddhist communities are to be found, different traditions and festivals are observed.

What is an Ethnic Group?

Ethnicity, as outlined by the Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups, is an immensely complex phenomenon. All of the groups treated in our calendar are characterized by some of the following features, although in combinations that vary considerably. These features may be: a) common geographic origin; b) race; c) language or dialect; d) religious faith or faiths; e) shared traditions, values or symbols; f) literature, folklore, or music; g) an internal sense of distinctiveness; h) an external perception of distinctiveness.

The degree to which these features characterize any group varies considerably with the size and specific history of the group, especially the length of time it has been in the United States. Ethnic groups persist over long periods, but they also change, merge, and dissolve.

Ethnic Identification

Ethnic identification, even when ethnic heritage is unmixed or fully understood, is a matter of individual choice, ratified on a continuum from passive acquiescence to active participation, from denial to mild curiosity to passionate commitment. The fluid and situational nature of ethnicity makes precise estimates of the number of "ethnic" Americans impossible.

The ethnic origins of the American people are incredibly diverse and new elements of diversity are constantly being added. The capacity of the United States to absorb so many different peoples and to forge binding ties among them is no less incredible. The complex interplay between assimilation and pluralism is one of the central themes of the American History and it will continue to be so long into the future. It is estimated that there are <u>at least 106 ethnic groups</u> in the United States.

Religion and Ethnicity

The mingling of religion with ethnicity has been common particularly in backgrounds with a history of social competition and conflict with others. People such as Irish Catholics, the Jews, the French Canadians, the Poles, the Amish, the Armenians and Greeks are ethno-religious groups. The Italian festa for a patron saint, the Jewish Bar Mitzvah, the Irish wake, the Methodist Church supper, the music of black gospel, and Peyotism of American Indians are only a few of the better known examples of religion with a specifically ethnic cast. The principles of religious freedom in this country are one of the achievements of American Civilization.

Cultures and Time

The calendar itself is an object of interest in the multicultural classroom. Although students may assume that the calendar and the way people count time has always been the same, you can introduce the idea of cultural diversity in time measurement as you work with the Multicultural Calendar. In addition, the calendar has changed over time, due to political as well as scientific considerations.

Marking Time: Background

Students may be surprised to find that not every culture has the same concept of day that we do. We accept the concepts of day, hour, minute, and second as well as week, month, and year with little question. Let us examine a few ideas that you might discuss as examples of varied ways of considering time within different cultures.

What is a day? Our idea of day is a 24-hour period that includes both light and darkness. Is it not strange that we count a day from the middle of a night to the middle of the next night? In some cultures there is not a word that means just that. Many ancient cultures recognized a single event such as dawn, the rising of the sun, and spoke of so many dawns or suns. Other cultures used the night and spoke of daybreak, sunrise, noon, afternoon, twilight, and sunset. The crowing of cocks, the yoking of oxen, and the siesta are other examples of ways of marking the time of day. For some people the day begins with dawn, but, in Israel, for example, it begins in the evening. Dividing the day into hours is a modern concept brought about by industrialization.

Calendars: History and Origin

Calendars are common to all cultures as a method of distributing time into certain periods — days, weeks, months and years. The principle events in most countries are the religious holidays, and historically the movements of the sun and moon have determined the dates and times of religious prayers and celebrations.

Calendars are lunar, solar, luni-solar, or scientifically manipulated. Those based on scientific formulas can be prepared years ahead of time, while lunar calendars, for example, can be determined only months before the commencement of a new year.

A lunar calendar is based solely on the moon's motion; it has a year of 354 days with a leap year of 355 days and is composed of 12 months of 29 or 30 days. The Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist calendars are all lunar models.

A solar calendar, which consists of 365.2422 days, holds to the length of the solar year as nearly as possible, but it disregards the moon's motion and assumes a set length of months. There are only four crucial points to the solar year: the two equinoxes and the two solstices. The Julian calendar is an excellent example of the solar model, as are the Mayan and ancient Egyptian calendars.

A luni-solar calendar is a lunar calendar that is brought into step with the solar or seasonal calendar by the intercalation (addition) of a thirteenth leap month. The Jewish calendar is a luni-solar model.

A scientifically manipulated calendar is based on a man-made formula that allows for long-ranged planning and predictability. The Gregorian calendar, adopted by the Western world in the sixteenth century and now recognized worldwide, is a scientifically manipulated version of the solar calendar. Although it has evolved as an international tool, the Gregorian calendar has not replaced traditional calendars in many cultures. The ethnic cultures of the America Calendar follow the Gregorian calendar and incorporates dates from calendars of other cultures and religions.

Before the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar in 1582, Western European nations utilized the Julian Calendar, initiated by Julius Caesar. Prior to the Julian Calendar, the Romans used a lunar calendar that incorporated periodic variations giving rise to inconsistencies. Caesar abolished the lunar year and established a civil calendar regulated by the sun. Advised by the Greco-Egyptian scholar, Sosigenes, he decreed the mean length of the year as 365 1/4 days; within a four-year cycle, the first three years consisted of 365 days and the fourth year, 366 days. The Julian Calendar was adopted on the first of January 45 B.C.

More than 1500 years later, Pope Gregory assembled eminent astronomers, mathematicians and clergymen in an effort to reform the Julian Calendar. Announced in a Papal Bill on February 24, 1582, the calendar was highly controversial, primarily because it was the product of the Roman Catholic Church. The Protestant countries refused to accept the new calendar, criticizing it as a device to bring them under the control of Rome. Despite the initial opposition, the Gregorian Calendar was accepted by the Western world, and today it is recognized as a common denominator worldwide.

Calendars of the Modern World

Other calendars differ radically from the Gregorian Calendar. The Jewish Calendar, which is lunar-solar, consists of twelve or thirteen months, each of which has 29 or 30 days. The ordinary year is 354-days and the variable year is 384 days (in some years, it is a day or two longer so that certain holidays fall on the proper day of the week for their observance.) The Muslim Calendar, which first appeared in 622 A.D., always consists of twelve lunar months of 354-days, 8 hours and 44 minutes. The Hindu Calendar, which is also lunar, is so closely connected with festivals that it may be said to be an outgrowth of seasonal feasts and sacrifices. The Buddhist Calendar, another lunar calendar, varies widely within the countries in which the religion is practiced. Traditional sacrificial feasts inaugurated summer, the rainy season and winter. Buddhists have dispensed with the sacrificial rites, while retaining their divisions of the year.

The Christian Calendar

The calendar that Christians use is the Gregorian Calendar, which was developed by Pope Gregory around 1580. Students may know the old verse that helps them remember the number of days in each month according to the following calendar:

Thirty days has September,
April, June and November.
All the rest have thirty-one
Except February alone
Which has twenty-eight
Until Leap Year gives it one day more.

This Christian Calendar is based on the year Jesus Christ was born. Dates before his birth are marked as B.C. (before Christ). Dates after his birth are marked as A.D. (anno Domini - in the year of our Lord). Non-Christians sometimes use the markings B.C.E. (before the Christian era) and C.E. (Christian era). On this Christian Calendar, there are certain fixed dates, such as Christmas. Movable feast days include Easter and Thanksgiving.

	Christian Holidays	
	Ash Wednesday	Easter Sunday
1990	February 28	April 15
1991	February 13	March 31
1992	March 4	April 19
1993	February 24	April 11
1994	February 16	April 3
1995	March 1	April 16
1996	February 21	April 7

Easter falls on the first Sunday following the arbitrary Paschal Full Moon, which does not necessarily coincide with a real or astronomical full moon. The Paschal Full Moon is calculated by adding 1 to the remainder obtained by dividing the year by 19 and applying the following:

1-April 14	6-April 18	11-March 25	16-March 30
2-April 3	7-April 8	12-April 13	17-April 17
3-March 23	8-March 28	13-April 2	18-April 7
4-April 11	9-April 16	14-March 22	19-March 27
5-March 31	10-April 5	15-April 10	

Thus for the year 2000, the key is 6 or April 18. Since April 18th in the year 2000 is a Tuesday, Easter Sunday is April 23rd. Caution - If the Paschal Full Moon falls on a Sunday, Easter is the following Sunday. The earliest Easter can fall is March 23rd and the latest is April 25th.

Lent begins on Ash Wednesday that comes 40 days before Easter, excluding Sundays.

The Hebrew Calendar

Another calendar that is still widely used today is the Hebrew, or Jewish Calendar, based on the Creation, which preceeded the birth of Christ by 3,760 years and 3 months. The Hebrew year begins in September rather than January. From the fall of 1991 to the fall of 1992, therefore, the Hebrew year will be 5752.

Based on the moon, the Hebrew year usually contains 12 months. Periodically, an extra month is inserted to adjust this calendar, as shown on the following page.

Months in the Hebrew Calendar	Important Dates
Tishri	1-2 Rosh Hashanah (New Year)
Heshvan	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)
Kislev	25 Hanukkah (Feast of Dedication)
Tebet	2 or 3 Hanukkah ends
Shebat	
Adar	14-15 Purim (Feast of Lots)
(Veadar)	
Nisan	15-22 Pesach (Passover)
Iyar	5 Israel Independence Day
Sivan	6-7 Shabuoth (Pentecost)
Tammuz	
Ab	
Elul	

Encyclopedia Britannica puts out a series of three filmstrips called Jewish Holidays (1984) covering Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Hanukkah, and Passover.

The Islamic Calendar

Also based on the moon, the Islamic or Muslim Calendar dates from Mohammed's flight from Mecca, called the Hegira, which took place in A.D. 622. The year has only 354 days so that its New Year moves with respect to the seasons. It makes a full cycle every 32 1/2 years. The names of the Islamic months are:

Muharram	Rabi II	Rajab	Shawwal
Safar	Jumada I	Shaban	Zulkadah
Rabi I	Jumada II	Ramandan	Zulhijjah

The word "Moslem" comes from an Arabic word "muslim" which means "one who submits" (to Allah or God). Arabic is the language spoken by the majority of Moslems, and Islam is the chief religion. An estimated 23 percent of the world's population is Moslem, and there are between 1.5 million to 6 million Moslems in the United States.

Most religious holidays change the date from year to year.

Where Most Religions Are Similar

1. In a belief in a being greater than man which is the source of life...to be worshipped.

2. In having "Holy Places" to which people make pilgrimages. The place may be the birthplace of a founder, or the scene of some important religious incident.

3. In having a set of "symbols" by which the religion is identified.

4. In having a "legacy" of observances, "holy days" concurring with seasons, natural phenomena depending on the country.

5. In having "sacred writings" containing some history, some poetry, some problems, a list of rules and exhortations, a form of worship.

6. In having a number of important people, founders, prophets, missionaries, other historical characters now worshipped or revered.

7. In having a "place of worship" under a roof and containing an altar-like structure.

8. In their belief in the "Golden Rule", brotherhood of man, good will for men, do unto others, etc.
Also, most feature sacrifices for purposes of thanks, intercession worship and feature various groups such as conservative, orthodox, traditional, reform, etc.

Where Most Religions Are Different

1. In their idea of sin or evil - Some religions believe man is basically evil, others that he is good but corrupted by society's rules, others that he is a part of nature and neither evil nor good except in the sense that he does not conform to nature.

2. In their idea of priesthood. Some religions believe that a select group of men act as official intermediaries between their god and the common man. The "power" or authority given this group is different for each religion. Other religious believe worship is a personal matter and not priest class exists.

3. In their idea of salvation - some religions are messianic, that is, they believe some one person, divine or human, will save man from eternal oblivion. Others see their god as too remote to operate this way.

4. In their idea of a personal god. Some religions believe their god can communicate personally with each human being...can be contacted, persuaded, involved. Others believe that their god is unreachable...man is on his own to find the answers. Other believe that their god is "immanent" i.e., can be experienced and known, or their god is "transcendent", i.e., beyond the limits of experience and knowledge.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES USING THIS CALENDAR

Book of Lists

Students can focus on individual interests when they assemble their own lists of interesting facts. The results can be collected in a class "Book of Lists" so that students have a chance to show off their research and share the interesting information they have found. The lists can be organized around geographical, chronological, ethnic, or occupational groupings. Possible topics include: Native American Heroes and Heroines, Spanish Place Names in our State, Personalities in our Community, and The Most Important Events in the History of Black Americans.

Collage

Have each student choose one person or group represented on the multicultural calendar about which to develop a collage. They might choose Cesar Chavez and his activities, black women in the United States, author Alex Haley, or Japanese Americans. Pictures, words, maps, poetry, small objects -- almost anything can be included in this composite picture.

Illustrated Lecture

Upper-grade students can prepare a formal lecture to present to the class. Students select a subject from the calendar to research. They prepare the lecture, including appropriate illustrations to make their presentation more effective; for example, pertinent newspaper clippings mounted on a poster, a time line displayed on the bulletin board, transparencies showing statistics, or a list of words that might be new to their listeners. If these lectures are presented over a period of months, the selection of topics will be larger and the class will not get tired of hearing "lectures." Emphasis should be placed on making the presentation informative and stimulating.

It Happened in November

A speciality bulletin board display can be prepared, featuring facts, events, and personalities associated with a month. Over a period of a week, students can collect newspaper articles, books, pictures, quotations, and other current and historical materials. The variety of materials used results in a eye-catching display that will motivate students to explore further. Discuss what influence the past events have had on the present. What influence might the current events have on the future?

The Monthly Calendar

In this section you will find ideas for celebrating multicultural understandings every day of the year. The names and events recorded on these pages will help students see the influence of history on the present, as they find out more about human beings leading real lives. In addition, they will build a better understanding of where they come from and who they are as they discover the diversity of people who have contributed to our world

today. The activities presented in this section provide opportunities for students to ask and answer questions, to discuss fundamental issues such as race and identity, and to begin to develop the skills and information essential to live in a complex world.

The calendar includes:

*Birthdays of historical and contemporary Americans from major ethnic groups
*Important dates in the history of different groups
*People from other countries who have influenced Americans
*Special days commemorating specific groups
*Religious and cultural holidays and festivals

The calendar listings were chosen to introduce students to the history and contributions of various groups. Unfortunately, Black, Asian, and Native American heroes have often gone unrecorded and unsung. Thus, this calendar can provide only a sampling, a place to start. Most individuals are listed under their birthdate. However, for many Native Americans, or Blacks born in slavery, the birthdate is unknown.

Pictures add a special dimension to the calendar. Although they are not always easily found, you can gradually build up a collection. Let other teachers know that you are searching for multiethnic pictures for this purpose. Include pictures of people as well as places and events. Keep your eyes open as you look at the daily newspaper or magazines; it is surprising how many suitable pictures you will find. If you have a large bulletin board on which to display the calendar, you might place a ring of pictures around the calendar. Challenge students to identify the people and events pictures.

Encourage students to add to the calendar. As they read, they can take notes on information to include in the calendar.

More Ideas

In the next section we present specific ideas about individual people and events as they appear on each calendar. Here we are providing suggestions for teaching that may extend over a period of time not limited to one day or month. Sometimes a more extensive study is triggered by a single event or even a series of dates on the calendar. The following are examples of units that cross subject areas as well as periods of time and require students to use affective and cognitive abilities

Childhood in Other Countries
Ethnic Groups in Our Community
Native Americans Yesterday and Today
Religions of the World
Holidays and Celebrations
Women in Sports
What We Do for Fun
Puerto Rico: The Fifty-first State?

Almost any topic that you study in the elementary and junior high school classroom will lend itself to a multicultural approach. As you plan, therefore, consider the ways you can bring out the kinds of understandings that will promote better human relations in our country. Point to the contributions of various groups - ethnic, religious, young and old, male and female - as a strength of our society.

Chinese/American Calendar

In Which Year Were You Born?

Ox (1913, 1925, 1937, 1949, 1961, 1973, 1985, 1997)
You have a calm patient nature. Friends turn to you because you are that rarest of creatures - a good listener. Love bewilders you so many people wrongly consider you cold.

Tiger (1902, 1914, 1926, 1938, 1950, 1962, 1974, 1986, 1998)
You are a person of great extremes. A sympathetic and considerate friend. A powerful and dangerous enemy. In your career you are both a deep thinker and a careful planner.

Hare (1903, 1915, 1927, 1939, 1951, 1963, 1975, 1987, 1999)
You are blessed with extraordinary good fortune and will inevitably provide financial success. This luck of yours not only extends to your business interest, but also to games of chance.

Dragon (1904, 1916, 1928, 1940, 1952, 1964, 1976, 1988, 2000)
Your reputation as a fire-eater is based on your outward show of stubbornness, bluster and short temper. But underneath you are really gentle, sensitive, and soft-hearted.

Serpent (1905, 1917, 1929, 1941, 1953, 1965, 1977, 1989, 2001)
You Snake people have more than your share of the world's gifts, including basic wisdom. You are likely to be handsome, well formed men and graceful, beautiful women.

Horse (1906, 1918, 1930, 1942, 1954, 1966, 1978, 1990, 2002)
Your cheerful disposition and flattering ways make you a popular favorite. Great mental agility will keep you in the upper income.

Ram (1907, 1919, 1931, 1943, 1955, 1967, 1979, 1991)
You are sensitive, refined, aesthetic type with considerable talent in all the arts. Indeed success or failure will depend upon whether you can shepherd your ability and energy into a single field.

Monkey (1908, 1920, 1932, 1944, 1956, 1968, 1980, 1992)
In today's parlance you are a swinger. And because of your flair for decision making and sure-footed feel for finance, you are certain to climb to the top.

Rooster (1909, 1921, 1933, 1945, 1957, 1969, 1981, 1993)
You either score heavily or lay a large egg. Although outspoken and not shy in groups, you are basically a loner who doesn't trust *most people*. Yet *you* are capable of attracting close and loyal friends.

Dog (1910, 1922, 1934, 1946, 1958, 1970, 1982, 1994)
You are loyal and honest with a deep sense of duty and justice. You can always be trusted to guard the secrets of others.

Boar (1911, 1923, 1935, 1947, 1959, 1971, 1983, 1995)
The quiet inner strength of your character is outwardly reflected by courtesy and breeding. Your driving ambition will lead you to success.

Rat (1912, 1924, 1936, 1948, 1960, 1972, 1984, 1996)
You have been blessed with great personal charm, a taste for the better things in life, and considerable self control which restrains your quick temper.

Through the years many Chinese have immigrated to the United States, especially to the West Coast. San Francisco and Los Angeles have large sections called Chinatown where you can eat Chinese food and visit Chinese shops.

Many Chinese Americans still celebrate the traditional holidays and festivals of China. There is nothing so festive and exciting as a Chinese New Year's parade with the flamboyant dragon leading the way down the streets of Chinatown. Chinese New Year falls on a variable date depending on the moon. It is celebrated as each person's birthday with fireworks, gongs and cymbals, and of course, wonderful delicacies.

Other traditional Chinese holidays include:

Spring Festival - Honors the planting season.

The Dragon Boat Festival - Sometimes called the Double Fifth, this holiday falls on the fifth day of the fifth month of the Chinese calendar. On this day dragon-shaped boats race, and inhabitants of Chinatown eat jung, three-cornered rice dumplings, in the local teahouses.

NATIVE AMERICAN

American Indian Day is a good time to focus attention on Native Americans. Ask students how many tribes they can name. Check your library for books about various Indian tribes. Look for books by Paul Goble, such as Her Seven Brothers (Bradbury, 1988), beautifully illustrated stories that cross grade levels.

In celebrating American Indian Day, take time to combat stereotyped images that students may have picked up about Indians from television or other sources. Instead of featuring generalized symbols such as the teepee or war bonnet, concentrate on showing how the tribes differ in clothing, housing, food, and other aspects of life. Read the well-written biography, Woman Chief, the story of a Crow chief, by Rose Sobol (Dial, 1976). Have students discover what tribe(s) once lived in your area. How did they live? What happened to them?

An excellent source of authentic tales for retelling or dramatization is:

The Indian Reading Series: Stories and Legends of the Northwest. The Pacific Northwest Indian Reading and Language Development Program, Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, 300 Southwest Sixth Avenue, Portland, Oregon, 97204.

Good books to use with primary students are:

Tomie de Paola. The Legend of the Indian Paintbrush. 1988,Putnams

William Toye. How Summer Came to Canada. Oxford, 1988

A resource for older students is:

Simon Ortiz. The People Shall Continue. Children's Book Press,1987

MORE SUGGESTIONS:

Unknown Holiday - Choose one holiday each month you never heard of before. Make plans to celebrate as it is traditionally done in the country specific to the day. Your librarian will help you locate instructions.

Fantastic Calendar - (assignment for theme or independent study project). Suppose you could control the calendar and make festivals occur whenever you wanted. What holiday would happen when on your fantasy calendar? How would it be celebrated? Show some things used in the celebration.

Class Newspaper - Make a special edition of a class newspaper for a holiday. Report what the students did to celebrate. Explain the holiday for readers. If possible, duplicate your paper by offset including photos of students celebrating.

Independent Study Units - Have student make a folder for independent study of a holiday or event so that others might use it.

The folder must be appropriately decorated.

Include directions for using the kit (advise students to test directions on one another for clarity.)

Devise study questions or make a board game from a file folder. Divide the edges into game squares; use cards selected by chance, dice, or a spinner to determine number of moves to be made around the game board. (Fill game squares with tasks for learning.)

Include appropriate photos with writing assignments attached.

Include a cassette of appropriate music (often available on record of folk music to be found in library.)

Using a book of children's songs for various holidays or a cassette of songs (see music folk collection at local library), provide copies of words of songs with some words left out. Ask students to listen and fill in missing words. Then sing the song as a group. The active listening will motivate singing.

International Bank - Check the newspaper for the value of local currencies. Make "dollars," "yen," "francs," etc., out of construction paper and trade them for coupons representing products of countries or appropriate gifts for festivals.

Food Fair - Enlist the aid of local gourmet cooking club to teach students to make simple delicacies to celebrate festivals of various cultures. The food prepared can be sold at a bake sale to make money for a school club.

Make a Timeline - Hang a wire across the room with paperclips or clothes pins attached to it. Hook slips of paper (possibly color coded for the kind of event and shaped for other distinctions.) Ask students to place paper clips in chronological order.

Make a Trivia Game - Add a new card to the trivia game as each calendar entry that students wish to add comes along. At the end of a semester, the trivia game will be quite large and students will experience learning for amusement.

World Map - Mark the world map with color coded or numbered pins to mark locations of major events.

Religious History - In the Cultural & Festival Days Poster is a list of the major festivals of several of the world's religions. Students can make individual calendars for a religion other than their own. They can trace development of various religions and do a historical comparison between one or more.

Community Poster - Make a community calendar to complement the poster. Who are the celebrities of your community? What do they do? Where were they born? What days do they think are important in local history? Are there artists, poets, musicians, writers, or dancers in your community? What is their work like? You might consider distributing your local poster in the community.

Write a Script - Students can use historical facts gleaned from readings along with their imaginations to write a play or a filmscript (which can be video taped in some schools). The work can be presented for an audience, and students can take various supporting jobs to help the actors.

Everybody Loves a Parade - Take over the hallways one morning to parade mini-floats, costumes, posters, signs, and what have you to honor the various festivals of a month.

Pen Pals - The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) prints a guide to the newspapers of the world that large libraries will have. Your local librarian will help you find others. Have students write to a newspaper. Ask the editor to print a request for pen pals or perhaps for such things as discarded magazines, etc., for students to use in projects.

Jet Lag - At a given hour of local time, ask students to determine the local time and likely local activities in time zones around the world.

INDEX OF RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS

INDEX OF RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS Various dates for many religious holidays will change from year to year.

BUDDHIST HOLIDAYS

Theravada Sect

Magna Puja
February 28

One of the holiest Buddhist holidays; it marks the occasion when 1,250 of Buddha's disciples gathered spontaneously to hear him speak.

Vesakha Puja
April 28

The most sacred of all Buddhist days, it celebrates the birth, death, and enlightenment of the Buddha.

Asalha Puja
June 26

Marks the beginning of Buddhist Lent, it is the anniversary of Buddha's sermon to the first five disciples.

Vassana
June 27

The beginning of the three-month period when monks stay in their temple to study and meditate.

Kathina Day
October 23

End of 3-month retreat by monks.

Pavarana
November 21

Celebrates the Buddha's return to earth after spending one Lent season preaching in Heaven.

Mahayana Sect

Nirvana Day
February 15

Observes the passing of Sakyamuni into Nirvana. He obtained enlightenment and became a Buddha.

Buddha Day
April 8

This service commemorates the birth of Gautama in Lumbini Garden. Amida, the Buddha of Infinite Wisdom and Compassion, manifested himself among men in the person Gautama.

Bon
July 15

An occasion for rejoicing in the enlightenment offered by the Buddha, is often referred to as a "Gathering of Joy." Buddha had saved the life of the mother of Moggallana. The day is in remembrance of all those who have passed away.

Bodhi Day
December 8

Celebrates the enlightenment of Buddha.

CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS

Feast of the Epiphany
January 6

The revealing of Jesus as the Christ to the Gentiles in the persons of the Magi at Bethlehem.

Shrove Tuesday
February 12

The Tuesday immediately before Ash Wednesday; it marks the end of the carnival season.

Ash Wednesday
February 13

The first day of Lent, a forty-day season of spiritual preparation for Easter.

Palm Sunday
March 24

The Sunday before Easter which commemorates the triumphant entry of Jesus into Jerusalem.

Holy Thursday
March 28

Also known as Maundy Thursday; it is the Thursday of Holy Week.

Good Friday
March 29

Commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus.

Easter Sunday
March 31

Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus.

Ascension Day
May 9

The fortieth day after Easter, it commemorates the ascension of Jesus into heaven

Pentecost/Whitsuntide
May 19

Commemorates the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles, fifty days after Easter. Marks the beginning of the Christian Church.

Feast of the Assumption
August 15

Commemorates the taking of the Virgin Mary into Heaven.

All Saints Day
November 1

Commemorates all of the saints.

First Sunday in Advent
December 1

Observance commemorating the doctrine that Mary, from the moment of conception, was free from the stain of original sin.

Christmas Day
December 25

Commemorates the birth of Jesus.

EASTERN ORTHODOX HOLIDAYS

First Day of Lent
February 18

Begins a period of fasting and penitence in preparation for Easter.

Easter Sunday
April 7

Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus.

Ascension Day
May 16

The fortieth day after Easter, commemorates the ascension of Jesus into Heaven.

Pentecost
May 26

Commemorates the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles, fifty days after Easter Sunday. Marks the beginning of the Christian Church.

Hindu Holidays

Pongal Sankrandi
January 14

A three-day harvest festival.

Vasanta Pachami
January 20

Celebrated in honor of Saraswati, the charming and sophisticated goddess of scholars.

Shivarati
February 12

A solemn festival devoted to the worship of Shiva, the most powerful of deities of the Hindu pantheon.

Holi
February 27

Celebrates the advent of spring.

Gudi Padva
March 16

Ganguar
March 17

Celebrated in honor of Parvati, the consort of Lord Shiva.

Ram Navami
March 23

Birthday of God Rama.

Hanuman Jayanti
March 29

Birthday of Monkey God Hunumanji.

Meenakshi Kalyanam
April 25

The annual commemoration of the marriage of Meenakshi to Lord Shiva.

Teej
May 16

Celebrates the arrival of the monsoon; Parvati is the presiding deity.

Rath Yatra
July 13

A temple festival held in honor of Lord Janannath, Lord of the Universe

Guru Purnima
July 26

Festival in honor of Sage Vyas.

Naag Panchami
August 14

Dedicated to Sesha, also called Anant, the great thousand-headed mythical serpent.

Janmashtami
September 1

Commemorates the birth of Lord Krishna, believed to be the reincarnation of Vishnu and the author of the Bhagvadgita

Ganesh Charturthi
September 11

Dedicated to Ganesh, the deity with an elephant's head.

Dura Puja
October 15, 16

A festival celebrated with variations in different regions in India

Dasehra/Ramlila
October 17

A festival celebrated with variations in different regions in India.

Dhan Teras
November 3

Diwali
November 5

Marks the end of the Hindu New Year.

Nutanyarsh
November 6

Hindu New year

Deu Depotsavi
November 2

Special Diwali Festival

MUSLIM HOLIDAYS

Muslims calculate their year according to the phases of the moon. Following long established customs, the beginning of a month is determined by witnesses observing the new moon. There is no regularity in predicting a given month in the Muslim calendar; there may be a difference of one or two days between previously predicted and actual celebrated holidays.

Isra and Miraj
February 12

Commemorates the anniversary of the night journey of the Prophet and his ascension to Heaven.

Laylat Al-Bara'a
March 1

Night of Repentance - Prayers for the dead.

Ramadan
March 17

Beginning of the month of fasting from sunrise to sunset.

'Id-al-Fitir
April 16, 17, 18

End of the month of fasting from sunrise to sunset.

Hajj
June 16

First day of pilgrimage to Mecca.

Day of Arafat
June 22

Gathering of the Pilgrims.

'Id al-Adha
June 23, 24, 25, 26

Commemorates the Feast of the Sacrifice.

Muharram
July 23

The Muslim New Year, marks the beginning of the Hedjra Year 1412

Id al-Mawlid
September 22

Commemorates the nativity and death of the Prophet Mohammed and his flight from Mecca to Medina.

JEWISH HOLIDAYS

Purim
February 28

Marks the salvation of the Jews of ancient Persia, through the intervention of Queen Esther, from Haman's plot to exterminate them.

First Day of Passover
March 30

Celebrates ancient Israel's deliverance from Egyptian bondage. During this eight-day festival, matjoh, unleavened bread, is eaten.

Yom Hashoah
April 11

Days of remembrance for victims of Nazi Holocaust

Shavout
May 19

Celebrates the covenant established at Sinai between Good and Israel and revelation of the Ten Commandments.

Rosh Hashanah
September 9

The first of the High Holy Days which marks the beginning of a ten-day period of penitence and spiritual renewal. Marks the beginning of the Jewish year 5752.

Yom Kippur
September 18

The most holy day of the Jewish year, it is marked by fasting and prayer as Jews seek forgiveness from both God and man.

Sukkot
September 23

Commemorates the forty-year wandering of the Israelites in the desert on the way to the Promised Land; expresses thanksgiving for the fall harvest.

Shemini Atzeret
September 30

A part of the Sukkot Festival.

Simchat Torah
October 1

Celebrates the conclusion of the public reading of the Pentateuch and its beginning anew, thus affirming that the study of God's word is an unending process. Concludes the Sukkot Festival

First Day of Chanukah
December 2

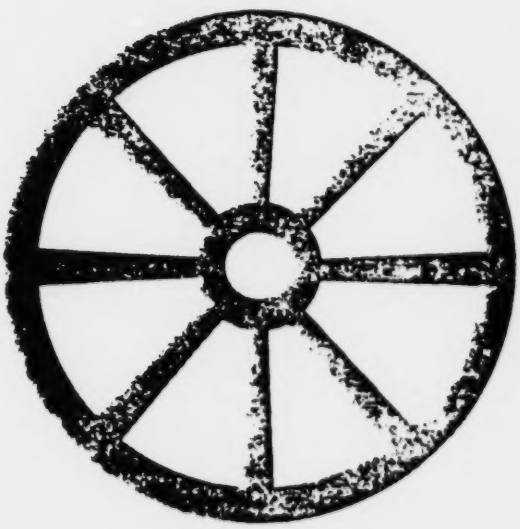
The 8-day festival which celebrates the rededication of the Temple to the service of God. Commemorates the Maccabean victory over Antiochus who sought to suppress freedom of worship.

Main Dates of Buddhism

Birth of Buddha		563
Buddhism spreads in north India	▼	300
Asoka, Indian king, becomes Buddhist		200
Buddhism spreads to Ceylon then to Thailand and Burma		A D
Buddhism spreads to China		200
Development of Mahayana	▼	
Buddhism enters Japan	▼	600
Tibetan Buddhism develops Chinese and Japanese sects	▼	
Japanese Buddhist preacher, Nichiren		1300
Growth of Zen and other sects	▼	
Buddhism spreads to West; societies formed in Europe and U S A		1900
Sixth Buddhist World Council, Rangoon		1954

buddhism

The wheel is a common Buddhist symbol for Budda's teaching. His first sermon, 'set in motion the wheel of the Doctrine'. The wheel is used in some cultures, as a symbol of the sun, eternity and of the cycle of life.



Main Dates of Chinese Religion

Early beliefs and rituals	▼	1500
Beginnings of later Five Classics	▼	1000
		600
Lao Tzu (?)		
Confucius		551
Tao Te Ching		
Spread of Confucian Thought		400
Debates with rival views		
Mencius, the champion of Confucian orthodoxy		300
Confucianism endorsed by the emperor and made basis of education		100
		A D.
Entry of Buddhism		200
Taoism expands. Lao Tzu deified		600
State cult of Confucius; sacrifices offered to him	▼	
Neo-Confucian philosophers, opposition to Buddhism and Taoism	▼	1000
Confucianism, the dominant philosophy of the governing elite	▼	1500
Impact of West begins		1800
Abolition of Confucian examination system for officials		1906
Revolution, end of Confucian State		1911
Triumph of Communism		1949
Anti-Confucian campaigns		1966

confucianism

This is the ancient Chinese symbol of the two cosmic forces, *yang* and *yin*. These two powers, male and female, are complementary. All things reflect their interaction. Human life should also display a harmony akin to that of *yang* and *yin*.

Main dates of Christianity

Birth of Jesus		A.D.
Death of Jesus		33
Letters of Paul	▼	50
Gospel of Mark		65
Gospels of Matthew and Luke		75
Gospel of John		100
Roman Empire incorporates the Christian Church		300
Rise of Papal influence	▼	600
Challenge from Islam		700
Eastern Orthodox and Roman Churches separate		1000
Christian Crusades against Islam		1200
Constantinople falls to Turks		1453
Protestant Reformation		1500
Emergence of various Protestant churches	▼	1600
Expansion of Christian missions	▼	1800
Formation of World Council of Churches		1948
Vatican II. Roman Catholic Ecumenical Council		1962

christianity

The cross upon which Christ died became the symbol of Christianity because Christians have seen in the seeming defeat of his death the true victory of mankind.

Main Dates of Hinduism

Pre-Aryan Civilization		2500
Aryan invasion from Central Asia	▼	2000
Age of Vedas		1000
Upanishads		800
Ideas of *karma*, rebirth caste or *varna*	▼	200
Code of Manu		
Mahabharata		
Bhagavad Gita		A D
Rise of *bhakti*	▼	
Ramayana		200
Sankara, greatest of philosophers		800
Islam established in northern areas	▼	1000
Buddhism finally disappears from India		1300
Sikhism begins		1500
Beginnings of Western impact	▼	1700
Rise of Hindu reform movements		1800
Mahatma Gandhi		1900
Independence India becomes a secular state		1947

hinduism

Pronounced 'Orm' or 'Aum' this is the most **important** sound in Hinduism. It is the **symbol** and expression of Brahman, God. It is commonly used in yoga meditation.

24

Main Dates of Islam

		A.D.
Muhammad's Birth		570
Muhammad's Call		610
The Hijra		622
Fall of Mecca		630
Muhammad's Death		632
Conquest of Syria by Islam		642
Ali as caliph		656
Shi'a sect founded	▼	660
Conquest of North Africa		670
Conquest of Spain		713
Sufi movement	▼	800
Al-Ghazali, Muslim philosopher, reconciles Sufis and Orthodox		1000
Christian Crusades against Muslim Turks	▼	1100
Turks capture Constantinople		1453
Turks take Syria, Egypt, most of Arabia		1517
Majority of Muslims under Western rule		1850
Rise of modernist and reformist movements in Islam	▼	1900
Break-up of Turkish empire		1919
Abolition of Caliphate		1924
Muslim states founded	▼	1950

islam

The Crescent is a common religious symbol earlier associated with moon-worship. It was taken over by Muslims after they had conquered Byzantium in 1453 A.D. Since then it has been accepted as a symbol of Islam, especially in Arab countries.

Main dates of Judaism

Patriarchal clans in Canaan	▼	1800
Hebrews in Egypt		1500
Exodus from Egypt		1300
Israel conquers Canaan		1100
David elected king		1000
Code of Covenant Schism divides Kingdom of Solomon		922
Assyrians defeat Northern Israel		722
Code of Deuteronomy		622
Jerusalem destroyed by Babylon		587
Priestly tradition predominant	▼	
Return from exile		538
Greeks conquer Palestine		300
Rome conquers Palestine		50
		A D
Temple destroyed and Dispersion of Jews	▼	70
Formation of Talmud	▼	200
Jewish philosophy flourishes	▼	1000
Persecution of Jews in Europe	▼	1100
Emigration of European and Russian Jews, especially to U S A	▼	1800
Zionist movement founded		1870
Return of Jews to Palestine	▼	1920
Nazi persecution of Jews		1936
Establishment of State of Israel		1948

judaism

The *menorah* or seven-branched candlestick once stood in the Temple of Jerusalem. It was removed by the Romans when they destroyed the Temple in A.D. 70. It has become the symbol of Judaism and its significance is variously described as the unquenchable spirit of Judaism, the light of God, the tree of life.

CULTURAL AND FESTIVAL DAYS AND EVENTS OF THE WORLD

Each month is divided into two sections:

1) First section contains Cultural and Religious Holidays

2) Second section contains Ethnic events.

CULTURAL AND FESTIVAL DAYS OF THE WORLD
1991

JANUARY

New Year's Day -
Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswanna, Bourkina Fasso, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Caymen Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Columbia, Congo Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Educdor, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (North), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique Naura, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua & New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tahiti, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, U.S.S.R., United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venequela, Yemen, Democratic Republic, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Anniversary of the Triumph of the Revolution - Cuba
Independence Day - Haiti, Sudan
Bank Holiday - Somalia
Founding of the Republic of China - Taiwan

1-2 New Year's Day -
Bahrain, Mauritus, Romania, Seychelles, Yugoslavia

1-3 New Year's Day -
Korea (South), Japan

2
Ancestry Day - Haiti
Bank Day - Scotland
St. Berchtold's Day - Switzerland
Public Holiday - Taiwan

4
Independence Day - Burma
Martyrs Day - Zaire

6
Epiphany - Austria, Colombia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Spain, Sweden Venezuela
Feast of Three Kings - Dominican Republic
Armed Forces Day - Iraq
Children's Day - Uruguay

7
Christmas - Egypt - Coptic
Epiphany - Finland
Ethiopian Christmas - Ethiopia

8
Woman's Day - Greece

9
Martyr's Day - Panama

11
Anniversary Day - Albania
Armed Forces Day - Liberia

12
Revolution Day - Tanzania

13
Liberation Day - Togo

14
Pongal Sakranti - Hindu, India

15
Adults Day - Japan
Martin Luther King Day - U.S.A.

16
Martyrs Day - Benin

17
Constitution Day - Philippines

18
Revolution Day - Tunisia

19
Makarios Name Day - Cyprus
Epiphany-Ethiopia-Julian Calendar

20
National Heroes Day - Guineau-Bissau

21
Our Lady of Altagricia - Dominican Republic
Martin Luther King Day - U.S.A.

22
National Holiday - Australia

24
Economic Liberation Day - Togo

26
Republic Day - India

28
Jose Marti Day - Cuba

29
Martyr's Day - Nepal

31
Independence Day -Nauru

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JANUARY

ETHNIC CALENDAR

CAROLINE V. STILL ANDERSON
Teacher, Physician (1848-1919)

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JANUARY/enero

1 Feliz Ano Nuevo
Death of Roberto Clemente, 1973, Puerto Rican baseball player and humanitarian
Victoria Ocampo, Argentine publisher, 1891-1979
Independence of Haiti, 1804
New Years Day
First issue of Journal of Negro History published, 1916

2 Kivie Kaplan named NAACP president, 1966
W.Wilson Goode became first black mayor of Philadelphia, Pa., 1984
Passage of U.S. Bilingual Education Act, 1968
Daniel Hernades, awarded medal of honor for service in Viet Nam, 1944-1966
Manuel Elzabura, Founder of Ateneo of Puerto Rico, 1851-1892
Emma, 1836-85, Queen of Hawaii, resisted U.S. annexation
Free Blacks of Philadelphia petition Congress against the slave trade, the Fugitive Slave Law and slavery itself, 1800

3 Founding of Museum of Art, Ponce, Puerto Rico, 1959
Ruben Salazar, Reporter and KMEX-TV Director, Los Angeles, b. 1928
Rev. Jesse Jackson responsible for Lt. Robert Goodman's release after he was shot down over Damascus, Syria, 1984
Lucretia Mott, 1793-1880, Women's rights pioneer, pacifist, Quaker preacher
Clotel, the first American novel by a Black writer published by William Wells Brown in 1853

4 Perez Galdos, Spanish writer, 1843-1920
Ernesto Galaniza, Mexican-American author, b. 1905 Dr. Melvin H. Evans became first elected governor of the Virgin Islands, 1971
Benjamin Lundy, abolitionist editor, born 1793

5 Alvin Ailey, choreographer, born 1931
George Washington Carver, scientist, founded Tuskegee Institute to provide higher education for Blacks, died 1943
Crystal City School Board accepts Chicano demands, 1970

6 Harold R. Perry became second black Roman Catholic bishop in U.S. history, 1966
Three Kings Day
Jose Campeche, Puerto Rican painter
Nancy Lopez, Mexican-American golfer, b. 1957
Revolutionary Committee of Puerto Rico constituted, 1868
Maria Montessori, 1907- , Roman educator whose innovative nursery school revolutionized ideas about pre-school education
Slaves petition Massachusetts legislature for freedom, 1773

7 Marian Anderson, made debut as first black singer at Metropolitan Opera House, 1955
Miguel Hidalgo, Father of Mexican Independence, 1753-1811
Mexico elected to Security Council of U.N., 1980
Dorothy Brown, Physician, first Black Surgeon General in the South

8 Leroy "Satchel" Paige, famous black pitcher, died 1982
Jose Ferrer, Puerto Rican actor, b. 1912
New Mexico becomes 47th state, 1912
Congress votes Black suffrage for District of Columbia, overriding President Johnson's veto, 1867

9 Paul Laurence Dunbar, poet, died 1906
Emiliano Zapata, Mexican revolutionary hero, 1883-1919
Fisk University is opened at Nashville, TN, 1866
Death of the poet, Countee Cullen, 1946

10 Charlayne Hunter-Gault and Hamilton Holmes integrated the University of Georgia in Athens, 1961
Latin American nations join League of Nations, 1920
Francisco Bravo, clinic founded for Mexican-American students, 1910
Manuel Zeno Gandia, Puerto Rican novelist, 1855-1930
Miriam "Ma" Ferguson, in 1925, she became Texas's second woman governor
Senator Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts sworn in as third Black to serve in U.S. Senate, 1967

11 Charles W. Anderson became first black member of the Kentucky Legislature, 1936.
Hernandez vs. Driscoll case decided in favor of Mexican-American children, Texas, 1957.
Eugenio Maria de Hostos, Puerto Rican humanist, 1839-1903
Harriet Converse, 1836-1903, Native American, first woman elected Chief of the Six Nations
Lorraine Hansberry, author of hit play, Raisin in the Sun, dies in New York City, 1965

12 U.S. Supreme Court decision gave blacks the right to study law at state institutions, 1948
Ramon Marin Sola, Puerto Rican poet, 1833-1903
Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzalex publishes I Am Joaquin, 1973 James Farmer, 1920 - , Founder of the Congress on Racial Equality
Rev. Martin Luther King elected President of first meeting of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1957.

13 Robert Weaver, named secretary of Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1966.
Foraker Act grants vote to Puerto Rican literates and property owners, 1900-1917.
Sleepy Lagoon Case – Mexican-American Zoot-Suiters convicted, 1943, (Decision was later reversed)
President Polk orders invasion of Mexican land, 1846
Ernestine Rose, 1810-92, worked for women's property laws in New York, abolitionist, free-thinker.
New Era newspaper founded by J.Sella Matin, 1870

14 William T. Coleman, named secretary of Department of Transportation, 1975.
Lorenzo de Lavala, Vice President of Republic of Texas, 1848
First school established at Caparra, Puerto Rico, 1508.
Land-ownership granted to Puerto Ricans who worked the land, 1778.
Loretta Lynn, 1932- , U.S. Country Western singer
South Carolina delegates meet in Charleston to reconstruct state constitution; 76 of 124 elected are Black, 1868

15 Martin Luther King's Birthday
Afro-american National League founded 1890

16 NASA named astronauts Maj. Frederick D. Gregory, Maj. Guion S. Bluford and Dr. Ronald E. McNair for space missions, 1978.
First Spanish-English newspaper established in New York by Luis Munoz Rivera, 1901

17 John M. Burgess became bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, 1970.
Luis A. Echeverria, Preseident of Mexico, b. 1922
Dr. Hector P. Garcia, founder of G.I. Forum, b. 1914
F. Calderon de la Barca, Spanish poet, 1600-1681
Muhammad Ali, 1942 - , World heavyweight boxing champion
Paul Cuffee, shipowner and philanthropist, born 1759

18 Congressman William L. Dawson elected chairman of House Expenditures Committee, 1949
Miguel Cobarrubias, Mexican caricaturist, 1904-1957
Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, pioneer in heart surgery, born 1858.

19 John H.Johnson, founder of the Johnson Publishing empire, which includes Ebony and Black Life, 1918
Raymond Carrasco, b. 1935, was named deputy director of the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs in Washington, D.C.
Andrew Bryan ordained first pastor of First African Baptist Church, Savannah, GA, 1788.

20 Sarah W. Fabio, author, educator, born 1928.
Colegio Altamiro founded in Texas, 1897
Sylvia Rexach, Puerto Rican composer, 1921-1961
Ruth St. Denis, 1879-1968, innovative Broadway choreographer

21 Carl T. Rowan, named director of United States Information Agency, 1964.
Lau vs. Nichols decided by U.S. Supreme Court in favor of Chinese-speaking children, 1974
Dia de Altagracia, patron saint of Dominican Republic
Eliza Snow Smith, 1894-1887, President of Mormon Women's International

22 Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian liberator, enters Santo Domingo, 1801.
Sam Cooke, singer, born 1935
Juan Ponce de Leon arrives to colonize Puerto Rico, 1509
Parisian workers petition for abolition of slavery, 1844
Raul Castro, judge and ambassador to El Salvador, b. 1916
In 1790, 757,208 Blacks in the U.S., 19.3% of population, about 700,000 were slaves.

23 Paul Robeson, singer, actor, activist, died 1976.
Migrant Health Act passed by Congress, 1962
Borinquen renamed San Juan Bautista by Cristopher Columbus, 1493
Poll tax barrier to voting in federal elections taken down by 24th Amendment to Constitution, 1964

24 Congress passes 13th Amendment, 1865.
Maria Tallchief, 1925- , Native American, prima ballerina with Ballet Russe, New York City Ballet and American Ballet Theater
Brooklyn dodger star Jackie Robinson becomes first Black elected to Baseball Hall of Fame, 1962.

25 First black U.S. Army regiment organized, 1863
Strike by Mexican-American farm workers, 1833
Virginia Woolf, 1882-1941, British novelist and diarist, founder of the literary Bloomsbury Circle
Constance B. Motley is first Black woman appointed to federal judgeship, 1966

26 Eartha Kitt, actress, born 1928
Angela Davis, political activist, born 1944
Mary Elizabeth, 1831-1905, Editor/author
War Dept. authorizes Massachusetts Governor Andrews to recruit Black troops for Union Army, 1863

27 Jose Clemente Orozco, Mexican painter, 1883-1949
Black slaves bought to Puerto Rico, 1513
Mahalia Jackson, gospel singer, died 1972
Mairead Corrigan, 1944- , Irish pacifist whose peace marches in Belfast won her the Nobel Prize for Peace.
Will Marion Cook, composer, born 1869
Timbuktu, West African city, earned international fame for its university in the 16th century.

28 Jose Marti, Cuban poet and statesman, 1853-1895
Jose Antonio Villareal, Mexican-American author, published Pocho, 1959.
Joseph L. Howze named auxiliary bishop of Mississippi, 1973.
Alan Alda, 1936, U.S. actor/director
Richmond Barthe, sculptor, born in New Orleans, 1901.

29 Charles H. Mahoney, first American black delegate to United Nations, died 1966.
Mexican-U.S. border patrol established, 1924
In 1757 Quakers began taking action against slave-owning members

30 Columbus sends memo to Spain regarding sugar cane prospects on Hispanola, 1494
Franklin A. Thomas named president of Ford Foundation, 1979.
Eleanor Smeal, 1939 - , Former president of the National Organization for Women, advocate of ERA.
National Baseball Congress names Satchel Paige all-time outstanding player.

31 Knights of Labor, advocate group for rights of rural New Mexicans, 1890
Lt. Comdr. Samuel L. Gravely, became first black to command a U.S. warship, 1962.
Benjamin Hooks, 1925 - , NAACP official, civil rights leader.
13th Amendment abolishing slavery in the U.S. passed by Congress, 1865.
Black suffrage in the territories established by Act of Congress, 1867.

FEBRUARY

1
Senegambia Day - Senegal
St. Bridgets Day - Ireland

2
Groundhog Day - U.S.A.
Candlesmas Day - Portugal

3
Heroes Day - Mozambique
St. Blas - Paraguay

4
Fight for Liberation - Angola
Independence Day - Sri Lanka

5
Constitution Day - Mexico
Birth of CCM - Tanzania

6
Watangi Day - New Zealand

7
Independence Day - Grenada

8
Revolution Day - Iraq

9
St. Marons Day - Lebanon

10
St. Paul's Day - Malta

11
Youth Day - Cameroon
Revolution Day - Iran
Founding of the Nation - Japan

12
Pyidaungsa Day - Burma
Lincoln's Birthday - U.S.A.
Isra and Miraj - Muslim Countries
Shivarati Day - India
Mardi Gras - Ecuador, U.S.A.
Carnival - Bolivia, Brazil, Panaman, Trinidad, Uruguay and others.

13
Ash Wednesday - Protestant, Catholic Religious Day - many countries.

14
Valentines Day - U.S.A.
Race Relations Day - U.S.A.

15
Nirvana Day - Japan
Susan B. Anthony Day - U.S.A.
Chinese New Year - China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia, Singapore
Tet - Vietnamese
*Lunar New Year - Korea (South)

17
Start Brotherhood Week - U.S.A.

18
Independence Day - Gambia
Democracy Day - Nepal
President's Day - U.S.A.
First Day of Lent - Eastern Orthodox Religion

21
Shaheed Day - Bangladesh

22
Washington's Birthday - U.S.A.
Independence Day - St. Lucia

23
National Day - Guyana
National Day - Brunei

25
National Day - Kuwait
Revolution Day - Suriname
Victory Day - Czechoslavakia

26
Intercalary Days - Bah'ai Religion

27
Independence Day - Dominican Rep.
Holi - Hindu, India

28
Kalevala Day - Finland
Purim - Jewish Religion, Israel
Mayha Puja - Buddhist (Theravada Sect)

FEBRUARY

ETHNIC CALENDAR

The Seminole Indians fiercely resisted President Jackson's order to move west. Chief Osceola, shown here, led them in their struggle.

FEBRUARY/febrero

1 Pecan shellers' strike, San Antonio, 1938
Virgen de la Candelaria, Mexico
Four North Carolina A&T students started the Sit-in Movement, Greensboro, NC, 1960
Langston Hughes, poet, born in Joplin, MO 1902.

2 Virgen de la Candelaria, Puerto Rico
Ernest E. Just, biologist, received Springarn Medal for pioneer research on fertilization and cell division, 1915.
Ann Bauchens, 1881-1967, First woman to receive an Oscar for film editing.
Jonathan J. Wright becomes Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, 1870.

3 Treaty of Guadalupe, Hidalgo ends Mexican-American Ware, 1848
Dia de San Blas, Paraguay
Autherine Lucy, first black student enrolled at University of Alabama, 1956
Elizabeth Blackwell, 1821-1910, First woman graduate of regular medical school.
Pennsylvania Abolition Society petitions Congress to end slavery, 1790.

4 Vicente Guerrero, Mexican revolutionary and President, 1782-1831
Rosa Parks, responsible for Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, b. 1913
National Women in Sports Day
Betty Friedan, 1921 - , First president of NOW, "mother" of the second Women's Movement begun in the 60's, author of The Feminine Mystique.
A.T. Walden becomes a municipal judge in Atlanta, the first Black judge in Georgia since Reconstruction, 1964.

5 Dia de la Constitucion, Mexico
Salvador Sanchez, Mexican boxing champion, 1959-1982
Hank Aaron, American home-run king, b. 1934
Louis Lautier is first Black journalist admitted to membership in National Press Club, 1956.

6 Ruben Dario, Nicaraguan writer, d. 1916
Ramon Frade, Puerto Rican painter, 1875-1954
Melvin B. Tolson, educator, author and poet, b. 1900
Bob Marley, reggae singer, b. 1945

7 La Raza Unida party founded, Crystal City, Texas, 1969
Trina Padilla de Sanz, Puerto Rican writer, 1864-1917
Eubie Blake, ragtime pianist and composer, b. 1883
Black delegation headed by Frederick Douglas calls on President Andrew Johnson to urge the ballot for the freedmen, 1867.

8 Virgen de San Juan, Mexican patroness, 1907
Three South Carolina State students killed during segregation protest in Orangeburg, SC, 1968
Langston Hughes, 1902-1967, Black poet, author and playwright.
5000 Blacks served in the American Revolution, fighting in integrated units and taking part in major battles.

9 Martin Luther King, Jr., met with President Johnson to discuss black voting rights, 1965.
Alice Walker, 1944- , Black novelist and author whose The Color of Purple won a Pulitzer Prize.
Death of Paul Laurence Dunbar, poet and novelist, 1906.

10 Edward Roybal, U.S. Congressman, b. 1916
Angel Mislan, Puerto Rican composer, 1862-1911
Leontyne Price, opera singer, b. 1927
Seven Blacks of Dartmouth, MASS, including Paul Cuffe, petition against taxation without representation, 1780.

11 Los Angeles school integration mandated by Judge Alfred E. Gilelson, 1970
Robert Weaver became administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1961.

12 Antonio Guzman Fernadez, President of Dominican Republic, b. 1911
Reies Lopez Tijerina begins movement to regain New Mexican land for workers, 1962
Abraham Lincoln, U.S. President, 1809-1865
Dr. Carter G. Woodson, started "Negro History Week," 1926.
NAACP founded following race riot in Springfield, IL., 1909.
Henry Highland Garnet, first Black to preach before Congress, gives sermon on abolition of slavery, 1865.

13 Migrant Education Act passed, 1965
Joseph L. Learles became first black member of the New York Stock Exchange, 1970.
Absalom Jones, first Black rector in U.S. dies 1818.
Benin was one of Africa's most prosperous kingdoms in the 16th century.

14 Dea de los Enamorados, St. Valentine's Day
Frederick Douglas, 1817-1895, Former slave who became an articulate spokesman for the Abolitionist movement. His Washington, D.C. home designated a national historic landmark, 1972.
Robert Allen, founder of A.M.E. Church, born a slave in Philadelphia, 1760.

15 Confederation of Mexican Workers (CUDM) formed in Southern California, 1927
Nat King Cole, singer and pianist, died 1965.
Susan B. Anthony, 1820-1906, Strategist of women's suffrage movement, rallying cry was "Failure is impossible!"
Shadrack, a fugitive slave, is rescued from federal marshals by Boston abolitionist, 1851.

16 Alex Armendariz, Director of Office of Minority Business Enterprise, b. 1930
Jose Julian Acosta, Puerto Rican patriot, 1825-1891
The Liberia Herald, first newspaper printed in Africa, published by C.L. Force of Boston, 1826
In the Civil War, a fourth of the sailors in the Union Navy were Black, 200,000 Black soldiers served in the Union Army.

17 Joaquin Maria Sanroma presses for abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico, 1873
LULAC founded in Corpus Cristi, Texas, 1929
Porfirio Diaz promises to turn over presidential power, 1908
(Non-fulfillment results in open rebellion in Mexico)
Julia de Burgos, Puerto Rican poet, 1916-1953
Luis Ferre, Puerto Rican Governor, b. 1904
Huey Newton, founder of the Black Panther Party, b. 1942.
In 1800, 1,002,037 Blacks in U.S., 18.9 of population.

18 Mexican-American studies project, UCLA, 1964
Luis Munoz Marin, Puerto Rican Governor, 1898-1980
Quakers of Germantown, PA, made first formal protest against slavery in Colonial America, 1688.

19 William "Smokey" Robinson, singer, songwriter and producer, b. 1940.
First Pan-African Congress organized by W.E.B. DuBois, meets in Paris, 1919

20 Linden Forbes Burnham, President of Guyana, b. 1923
J.F. Pickering patented air ship invention, 1900.
Frederick Douglas dies in Washington, D.C., 1895.

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21 Cesar Chavez, farmworkers' organizer, b. 1927
Andres Segovia, Spanish guitarist, b. 1894
Dr. Samuel Nabrit, first black to serve on the Atomic Energy Commission, b. 1905.
Barbara Jordan, 1936- , First Black Congresswoman from Texas
Malcolm X assassinated during rally at Audubon Ballroom in Harlem, 1965.

22 Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, Peruvian Pan-Americanist, 1895
Eligio de la Garza, U.S. Congressman from Texas, b. 1927
Spain cedes Florida to the U.S., 1819
Santiago Iglesias Pantin, Spanish labor leader, 1870-1939
George Washington, U.S. President, 1732-1799
Julius "Dr. J" Erving, basketball player, b. 1950
By 1835, there were six primary schools for Blacks in New York City with 925 children attending.

23 Santa Ana's forces attack Alamo, 1936
U.S. charges Cuba with aiding Salvadorian guerillas, 1981
Frank E. Petersen, Jr. became first black general in the Marine Corps, 1979.
Margaret Fuller, 1910-1950, War correspondent.
W.E.B. DuBois, scholar, author, editor, leader of movement of Black liberation, born in Great Barringon, Mass., 1868.

24 Mexican Flag Day, plan of Iguala signed, 1821
Daniel A. Payne, reformer and educator, born a free Black in Charleston, SC., 1811.

25 Francisco "Pancho" Villa, Mexican revolutionary, 1873-1923
Muhammad Ali defeated Sonny Liston for world heavyweight boxing championship, 1964.
Ida Lewis, 1842-1911, Woman lighthouse keeper in Newport, Rhode Island.
Hiram Rhoades, revels of Mississippi, first Black to serve in U.S. Senate, takes oath of office. 1870

26 Alejandrina Benitez, Puerto Rican poet, 1819-1879
Antoine "Fats" Domino, singer, b. 1928
Louise Bowen, 1859-1953, Chicago philanthropist who worked with Jane Addams at Hull House.
Joshua Johnson, black portrait painter, b. 1770.

27 Mexican-American Political Association organized, California, 1960
First black Y.M.C.A. organized in Washington, D.C., 1853
Marian Anderson, opera singer, b. 1902.
Charlotte E. Ray, first Black woman lawyer, is graduated from Howard University Law School, 1872.

28 Ramon B. de Castro, Ruerto Rican abolitionist, 1822-1889Michael Jackson won eight Grammy Awards, 1984.
Congressional elections are placed under federal supervision to enforce the 15th Amendment, 1871.

29 National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders said America was moving toward "separate and unequal"societies, 1968
Dutch, French and English companies developed the African slave trade into big business in the 17th and 18th centuries.

MARCH

1
St. Davids Day - Wales
Independence Day - Korea (South)
Heroes Day - Paraguay
Lantern Festival - China, Hong Kong

2
Peasants Day - Burma

3
Independence Day - Morocco
Unity Day - Sudan
Mothering Day - Great Britain

4
Martyrs Day - Madagascar, Malawi
Labor Day - Australia

6
Independence Day - Ghana

8
National Day - Syria, Libya
International Womans Day - U.S.S.R.
Womens Day - Guinea-Bidssau, Yemen

9
Decoration Day - Liberia
Baron Bliss Day - Belize
Falgun Purnima - Nepal

10
Labor Day - South Korea
Nation Day - Tibet

11
Commonwealth Day - Great Britain, Canada, Swaziland
Renovation Day - Gabon
Independence Day - Mauritius

13
National Day - Grenada

15
J.J. Roberts Birthday - Liberia

16
Youth Day - Zambia
Gudi Padua - Hindu Religion

17
St. Patricks Day - Ireland, U.S.A.
Ganguar - Hindu Religion
First Day - Beginning of Month of Ramadan - Muslim Countries

18
Day of Supreme Sacrifice - Congo

19
St. Joseph's Day - Spain, Italy, Malta, Holy See, Liechtenstein, Costa Rica, Venezuela

20
St. Joseph's Day - Colombia
Spring Day - Iraq
Independence Day - Tunisia

21
Vernal Equinox Day - Japan
*No Ruz - Iran, Iraq-Bahai Religion, Afghanistan
Tree Planting Day - Lesotho
Juarez' Birthday - Mexico

22
Arab League Day - Jordan

23
Pakistan Day - Pakistan
Ram Navami - Hindu

24
Palm Sunday - Protestant and Catholic Religions

25
Independence Day - Greece
Greek Independence Day - Cyprus
Liberation Day - Italy

26
Independence Day - Bangladesh

27
Armed Forces Day - Burma

28
Evacuation Day - Libya
Holy Thursday - Protestant and Catholic Religions

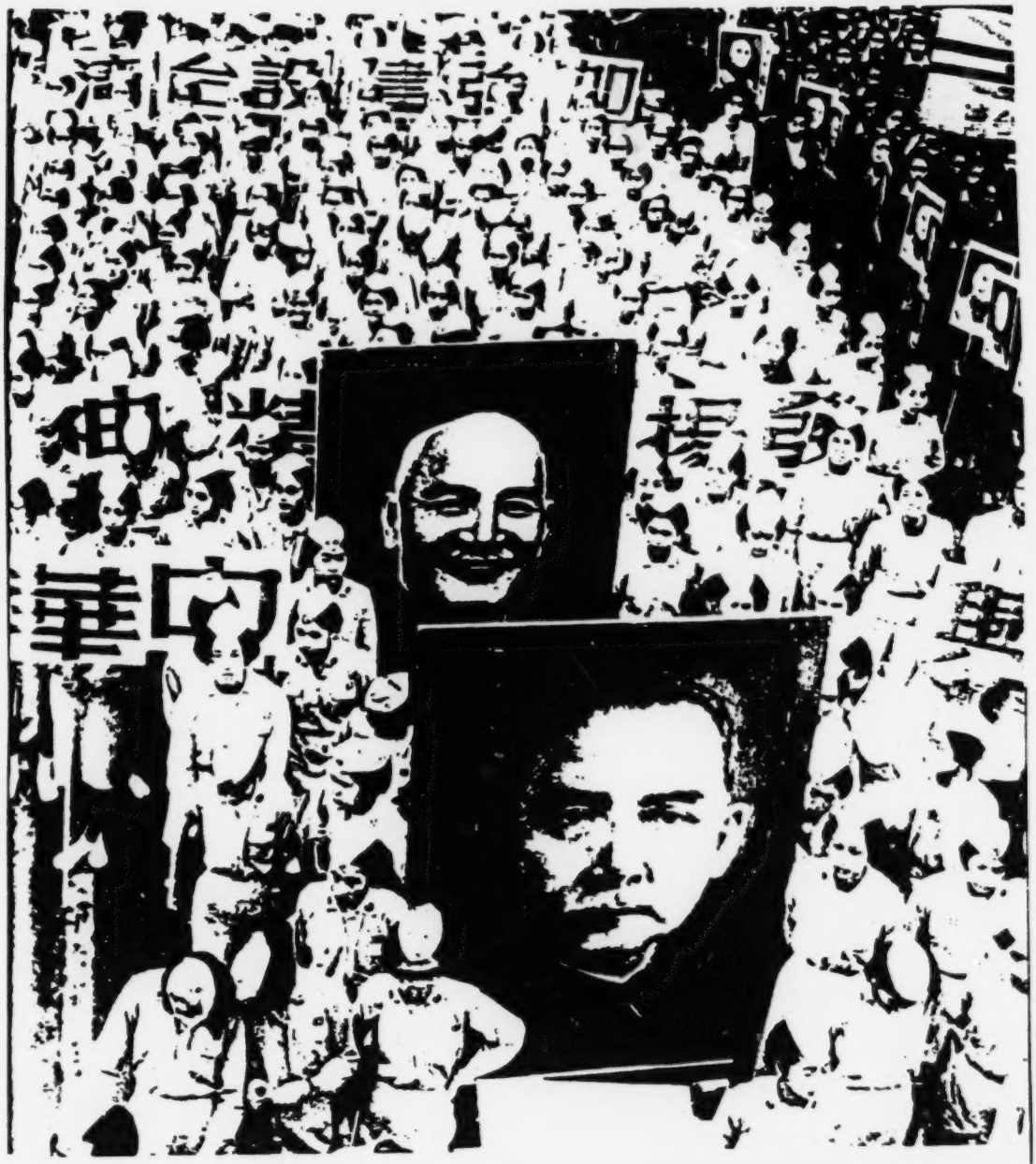
29
Youth Day - Taiwan
Good Friday - Protestant and Catholic Religions
Hanuman Jayanti - Hindu Religion

30
First Day of Passover - Jewish Religion

31
National Day - Malta
Easter Sunday - Protestant and Catholic Religions

MARCH

ETHNIC CALENDAR



In 1965, these students marched down the main street of Taipei to honor Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese statesman and revolutionary leader who became the provisional president of China in 1911. Besides carrying the portrait of Sun Yat-sen, they also carried the portrait of Chiang Kai-shek. What role did Chiang play in the government of Taiwan?

MARCH/marzo

1 Texas Annexation, 1845
Jamaican Maroons are freed, 1739
Julian Samora, Mexican-American scholar, b. 1920
Day of the Heroes, Paraguay
Ralph Ellison, author, b. 1914
Harry Belafonte, singer, b. 1927
Mary "Mother" Jones, 1830-1930, Labor organizer who helped improve conditions in mines and factories
Civil Rights Act guarantees equal rights to Blacks in public places and bans exclusion from jury duty, 1875.
Blanche K. Bruce, Senator from Mississippi, b. 1841

2 Texas Independence, 1836
Montezuma II, Aztec emperor, 1466-1520
Jones Act grants Puerto Ricans U.S. Citizenship, 1917.
Luis Munoz Rivera, Puerto Rican leader
Howard University chartered by Congress, 1867.
Congress banned the slave trade, 1807

3 El Teatro Campesino - created by Luis Valdez, 1965
Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ratified, 1952
Jefferson F. Long, U.S. congressman, b. 1836
Congress enacts law giving freedom to wives and children of Black soldiers in Union Army, 1865.
Freedmen's bureau established by Congress, 1885.

4 Julian Nava appointed ambassador to Mexico, 1980
U.S. Bill of Rights, 1787
J. Ernest Wilkins named assistant secretary of labor of Chicago by President Eisenhower, 1954.
Jeanette Rankin, 1880-1973, First Woman elected to U.S. House of Representatives.
George H. White of North Carolina, last of post-Reconstruction Congressmen, ends second term in office, 1901.

5 Henry VII of England sends John Cabot to America, 1496
Chicano student walkout, Los Angeles High Schools, 1960
Crispus Attucks, first black to die in Boston Massacre, 1770
Mary Garrett, 1845-1915, Raised $100,000 for Johns Hopkins Medical School provided women were admitted.
Blanche K. Bruce, Mississippi, enters U.S. Senate as first Black to serve full term, 1875.

6 Carnaval – Mardi Gras
Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Colombian author, b. 1928
1836 Alamo falls to Mexican forces under General Santa Anna
Ghana obtains independence from Britain, 1957.
Southern Christian Leadership Conference organized, 1957
Willie Stargell, baseball player, b. 1940
In Dred Scott decision, Supreme Court declares Blacks are not citizens of U.S. and the Congress has no power to exclude slavery from the territories, 1857.

7 Miercoles de Ceniza - Ash Wednesday
Oscar Garcia Rivera, first Puerto Rican New York state assemblyman, 1937
Gilbert T. Martinez, Mexican-American educator, b 1930
First Selma-to-Montgomery march led by Martin Luther King, Jr., halted, 1965.
Juliet Hopkins, 1818-1890, Confederate Hospital administrator
Supreme Court rules white primary laws are invalid, 1927.

8 First railroad in Puerto Rico
Phyllis Mae Dailey, first Black nurse sworn into Navy Nurse Corps, 1945
New York State Welfare Study shows Puerto Ricans last to request aid, 1956.
Henry L. Marsh III elected mayor of Richmond, Va. 1977.
International Women's Day
In 1810, 1,377,508 Blacks in U.S., 19 percent of the population.
Seeking elective office in growing numbers, by 1971 more than 3,000 Black Americans were holding public posts.

9 Francisco Pachin Marin, Puerto Rican patriot, 1863-1897.
Carl T. Rowan appointed ambassador to Finland, 1963
Elizabeth Jordan, 1865-1947, Investigative reporter
Slaves who revolted aboard the ship, Amistad, are ordered freed by Supreme Court and returned to Africa, 1841.

10 Las Vegas, N.M. elects all Mexican councilmen, 1970
Puerto Rican Senate passes act against discretion of the flag, 1904.
Bayard Rustin, civil rights organizer, b. 1910
Fulgencio Battista takes power in Cuba by military coup, 1952.
Harriet Tubman, Underground Railroad "conductor," died 1913.
First and Second South Carolina regiments of Black infantry capture Jacksonville, FL, 1863.

11 Alfonso Garcia Robles, Nobel Laureate, b. 1911
Ralph Abernathy, civil rights leader, b. 1926
Skenandoa, Oneida chief, died 1816
Francisco Lopez discovers gold near Los Angeles, 1842.
Lorraine Hansberry's "A Raisin in the Sun" opened at Barrymore Theater, New York, 1959.
Martha Graham, 1893 - , Modern Dance Innovator

12 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, 1903
Charley Parker, founder of modern jazz, died 1955.
Andrew Young, mayor of Atlanta and former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, b. 1932
Jane Delano, 1862-1919, Supervisor of 8,000 WW I nurses.

13 Jean Baptiste du Sable, explorer, black pioneer, founded Chicago, b. 1773
Fortunado Vizcarrondo, Puerto Rican author of Black poetry, 1895-1977
Segundo ruiz Belvis, Puerto Rican abolitionist, 1829-1867
Ellen Mussey, 1850-1936, Dean of Washington College of Law
Missouri Compromise enacted by Congress, barring slavery north of Missouri, 1820/

14 Christopher Columbus returns to Spain after first trip to America, 1493.
Eli Whitney patents cotton gin based on design by a Black slave, 1794.
Quincy Jones, composer and musician, b. 1933
William C. Nell, appointed a clerk in Boston post office, first Black to hold Federal position, 1861

15 Lyndon Johnson's cabinet meets in El Paso, Chicano activists excluded 1967
Hiram Bithorn, 1916-1952, first Puerto Rican in major league baseball, Chicago Cubs, 1942.
Battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba, 1874
John Lee, first black commissioned officer in the U.S. Navy, assigned duty, 1947.
Willamina Fleming, 1857-1911, Astronomer who discovered 222 stars.
Eight Blacks massacred at Palmetto, GA, 1899.
In 1970, 12 Blacks were elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, the most since Reconstruction.

16 Mexican Liberal party issues Manifesto for Workers' revolution, Los Angeles, 1918
Freedom's Journal, first Black newspaper, New York, 1827
Joan Benoit, 1957- , First woman to win Olympic marathon.

17 St. Patrick's Day
Cesar Chavez leaves Delano on strikers' march to Sacramento, 1966
Epifanio Irizarry, Puerto Rican artist, b. 1915
CIA is authorized to organize Cuban refugees, 1960
Nat King Cole, singer, b. 1919
Lena Levine, 1903-1965, gynecologist
Black servants, slaves and explorers came to the United States on all major explorations, beginning with Columbus in 1492 and continuing with Balboa, Ponce de Leon, Cortes and Pizarro.

18 Nationalization of Mexican petroleum companies, 1938
Jose de Celis Aquilera, Puerto Rican patriot, 1827-1893
Gabriel de la Concepcion Valdes, Cuban poet, b. 1809
Norbert Rillieux, inventor of sugar refining process, b. 1806
The Phoenix Society, a literary and educational group, was founded by New York Blacks, 1833.

19 Dia de San Jose, in many countries
Defeat of Francisco Morazan and dissolution of the Central American Republic, 1839
T. J. Boyd, patented apparatus for detaching horses from carriages, 1872.
Ellen Star, 1859-1940, Co-founder of Hull House
The first Black child born in an Anglo-American colony, William Tucker, was baptized at Jamestown, Virginia, 1619.

20 Luis Pales Matos, Puerto Rican poet of Black themes, 1898-1959
Jan Matzeliger patented shoe-lasting machine, 1883.
Lucy Mitchell, 1845-1888, Archaeologist who wrote and lectured on Greek and Roman antiquities.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, Harriet Beecher Stowe's anti-slavery novel, published 1852.

21 Benito Juarez, president of Mexico, 1806-1872
Massacre of Ponce, Puerto Rico, 1937
Martin Luther King, Jr., led thousands of marchers from Selma-to-Montgomery, Alabama, 1965.
Phyllis McGinley, 1905-1978, Poet, received the Pullitzer Prize for her verse about domestic life.
Walter White, leader of NAACP, dies, 1955.

22 Jorge Anckerman, Cuban pianist, b. 1877
Abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico, 1873
Luis Morones founds Regional Federation of Mexican Workers, 1918
J.W. Smith patented the lawn sprinkler, 1898.
Proposal for Equal Rights Amendment submitted to states for ratification, 1972.
Freedom March from Selma to Montgomery, Ala. begins, 1965.

23 Gertrudes Gomez de Avellaneda, Cuban poet, b. 1814
Slavery abolished in Puerto Rico, 1873.
Margaret Fuller, 1910-1950, War Correspondent
Wilson Riles, elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1970, was first Black to win statewide office in California.

24 Supreme Court in California extends voting rights to citizens who only speak Spanish, 1970
Slavery abolished in Venezuela, 1854
Jose de Andino, first Puerto Rican journalist, 1751-1835
Canada gave blacks the right to vote, 1837.
Joseph Kasavubu, president of the Congo, died 1969.

25 Jose Espronceda, Spanish writer, 1808-1842
Greek independence from Turkey, 1821
Arturo Toscanini, Italian-American conductor, b. 1867
"Scottsboro Boys" arrested at Point Rock, Ala., 1931.
Aretha Franklin, singer, b. 1942
British Parliament abolishes slave trade, 1807.

26 Emilio Fernandez Romo, Mexican movie director, b. 1904
American G.I. Forum adopts motto, "Education is our Freedom," 1948
Braulio Dueno Colon, Puerto Rican flutist, 1854-1934
S.B. Morse builds first telegraph in Puerto Rico, 1849
William H. Lewis became assistant attorney general of U.S., 1911.
Augusta Savage, sculptor, died 1962.
Kate O'Hare Cunningham, 1877-1948, Socialist lecturer, prison reformer
William Hastie confirmed as first Black federal judge in the U.S., serving Virgin Islands, 1937.

27 Women voters register for first time, 1920
Juan Ponce de Leon arrives to found St. Augustine, 1513 since it was Easter, Pascua Florida, the land was called Florida. Sarah Vaughn, singer, b. 1928
Arthur Mitchell, dancer and choreographer, b. 1934
Amelia Bloomer, 1818-1894, Freed women from constricting clothing by promoting loose-fitting "bloomer" garments.
The first Black artist to achieve recognition was Edwin M. Bannister (1828-1901).

28 Mario Vargas, Peruvian novelist, b. 1936
Spanish Civil War ends, 1939
Francisco de Miranda, first Venezuelan President, 1750-1816
Poet, Countee Cullen, received honorary New York University Phi Beta Kappa Key, 1925
In 1804, Ohio became the first state to pass a law restricting the movement of Blacks.

29 Edward "Duke" Ellington, jazz musician, 1899-1974
Pearl Bailey, entertainer, b. 1918
Frances Jacobs, 1843-1892, Established Denver's first charity organization, forerunner of Community Chest movement.
In 1820, 1,771,656 Blacks in the U.S., 18.4 percent of the population.

30 Francisco Jose de Goya, Spanish painter, 1746-1828
France attacks San German, Puerto Rico, 1543
Fifteenth Amendment ratified by Congress, 1870, barring states from depriving any citizen of right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, 1870.
J. Ricks patented horseshoe, 1886.
Mary Calkins, 1863-1930, First woman president of the American Psychological Association.

31 Cesar Chavez, Mexican-American labor leader, 1927
Hidalgo and companions captured at Las Norias de Bajan, 1811
St. Benedict, patron of Patillas, Puerto Rico
Felix B. Caignet, Cuban novelist, b. 1892
Thomas Peterson became first black to vote in the U.S., after 15th Amendment ratification, 1870.
Muriel Wright, 1889-1975, Choctaw Indian, fought for recompense for Native Americans.
Jack Johnson, first Black to win heavyweight boxing title, b. 1871.

APRIL

1
Youth Day - Benin
Easter Monday - Protestant, Catholic

Republic Day - Iran
Liberation Day - Uganda
St. Lasarus' Day - Bulgaria

2
Malvinas Day - Argentina
International Childrens Book Day

3
National Day - Guinea
Family Day - South Africa

4
Liberation Day - Hungary
Childrens Day - Taiwan
Independence Day - Senegal

5
Arbor Day - South Africa
Tomb Sweeping Day & President Chiang Kai-Shek Day - Taiwan

6
Victory Day - Ethiopia
Revolution Day - Sudan
Chakri Day - Thailand

7
Founders Day - South Africa
Womans Day - Mozambique
World Health Day
Eastern Sunday - Eastern Orthodox Religions

8
Buddha's Birthday - Japan
Easter Monday - Eastern Orthodox Religions

9
Martyrs Day - Tunisia
National Day - Sierra leone

11
National Heroes Day - Costa Rica
Yom Hashoah - Israel
Day of the Americas - Honduras

12
Redemption Day - Liberia

13
Fast and Prayer Day - Liberia

13-15
Laotian New Year - Laos

14
New Year Day - Nepal, Burma, Bangladesh
Pan American Day
Vaisakhi - Sikh Religion

15
Sinhala & Tamil New Year -Sri Lanka
Anniversary of Military Regime - Niger

16
Queens Birthday - Denmark
Last Day of Ramadan - Muslim Religion

16-17
'Id al Fitir - Muslim Religion and Countries

17
Evacuation Day - Syria

18
Independence Day - Zimbabwe
Shanka Jayanti - Hindu Religion

19
Republic Day - Sierra Leone
Constitution Day - Venezuela
Landing of the "33" - Uruguay
Independence Day - Israel

20
First Day of Summer - Iceland

21
Tiradentes - Brazil
Prayer Day - Denmark
Feast of Riduan - Bahai Religion

21-26
National Secretaries Week -U.S.A.

23
Childrens Day - Turkey
St. Georges Day - England

24
Victory Day - Togo

25
Anzac Day - Australia, New Zealand, Somoa, Tonga
Liberation Day - Portugal
Meenaksi Kalyanan -Hindu Religion
Sinai Liberation Day - Egypt
National Flag Day - Swaziland

26
Union Day - Tanzania

27
National Day - Afghanistan, Togo

28
Vesakha Puja - Buddhist Religion (Theravada Sect)

29
Emperor's Birthday - Japan

30
Queens Birthday - Netherlands
May Day Eve - Finland

APRIL

ETHNIC CALENDAR

Devotion to Muslim prayer is practiced faithfully by Muslims at Sunna Mosque in Babeloved, Algeria, as it is by Muslims everywhere. When a mosque is crowded, latecomers say their prayers outside the mosque.

APRIL/abril

1 Augusta Baker, librarian, author, b. 1911
Spring Corn Dance, Pueblo Indians
Alberta Hunter, singer, b. 1865
U.S. Supreme Court reversed Scottsboro decision, 1935.
The Liberty Party is formed by abolitionists at Albany, NY, 1840.

2 Argentina seizes the Falkland Islands, 1982
Ponce de Leon landed in Florida, 1513.
Toussaint L'Overture, appointed Commander-in-Chief of French forces in Haiti, 1796.
Judge Leopoldo G. Sanchez, Superior Court Judge in Los Angeles (1966), b. 1926.
Charles White, artist, b. 1918.
Marvin Gaye, singer, b. 1939.
Clara Driscoll, 1881-1945, Texas philanthropist who single-handedly led the drive to restore the Alamo.
In 1830, 2,328,642 Blacks in the U.S., 18.1 percent of population.

3 James Madison Bell, Black poet, b. 1826.
G. Garter Woodson, Father of Black Studies, 1875-1950.
Raza Unida candidates campaign in Crystal City, TX, 1971.
Dr. Matthew O. Ricketts, first black man elected to Nebraska State Legislature, b. 1858.

4 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. assassinated in Memphis, TN., 1968.
Mechanical Arts and Agriculture College founded in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, 1910.
Peruvian Embassy in Cuba offers asylum that leads to the Mariel exodus from Cuba, 1980.
Maya Angelou, author, b. 1928

5 Rita Moreno, actress, b. 1931, in Humacao.
Booker T. Washington, 1856-1915, founder of Tuskegee Institute, the first school of higher learning for Blacks.
Pocahontas married John Rolfe, 1614.
Manuel Maria Sann, Puerto Rican poet and playwright, died 1913.
Captain Robert Smalls, Civil War hero, b. 1839

6 Nancy Lopez, golfer, b. 1957.
Mexican Decree of 1830 prohibited migration from U.S. to the Southwest.
Matthew A. H. Henson, reached North Pole 45 minutes before Commander Perry, 1908.
James Pierson Beckwourth, explorer, trader, b. 1798
James Augustine Healy, first black Catholic priest, b. 1830.

7 Gabriela Mistral, Chilena, first Latin American woman to win a Nobel Prize in literature, 1945.
William Monroe Turner, civil rights leader and editor, b. 1902.
Abelardo "Lalo" Delgado begins 40 day fast for Chicano humanistic goals, 1968.
William Monroe Trotter, civil rights leader and editor of the Boston Guardian, b. 1872.
Julia Miller, 1944- , Film producer whose work includes The Sting and Close Encounters of the Third Kind.
Black slaves, who made up 15% of the population in New York City in the early 18th century, revolted with the result that 21 slaves were executed, 1712.

8 Pablo Picasso, Spanish artist, 1881-1973
First synagogue in American in New York City, 1730.
Dennis Chavez--New Mexico State Senator, b. 1889.
Hank Aaron broke Babe Ruth's home run record, 1974.
Dr. Ramon E. Betances, Puerto Rican patriot, 1827-1898
Eleanor Norton, 1934- , Chaired Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; fought for equal pay for women and minorities.
Frederick Douglass makes first speech for abolition society at Nantucket, Mass, 1841

9 Jose Mati, Cuban poet and patriot, died 1895.
Paul Robeson, actor and singer, b. 1898
Dr. Nathan Hare, publisher, educator, b. 1934
Florence Price, 1888-1953, First Black woman symphony composer
African Methodist Episcopal Church frees itself of control by higher all-white bodies, 1816.

10 Cesar Chavez organizes National Worker's Association, 1962.
Bernardo A. Houssay, Argentine, Nobel Prize Winner in medicine, 1947.
Jackie Robinson signed by Brooklyn Dodgers, 1947.
Emiliano Zapata, Mexican revolutionist, assassinated 1919.
Josephine Baker, entertainer and humanitarian, died 1975.
Ira Aldridge, American-born Shakespearean actor, stars in London hit, Othello, 1833.

11 Commonwealth status conferred on Puerto Rico, 1952.
El Mundo (Cuba) begins publication, 1901.
Gold discovered in Zacatecas, 1548, beginning of Mexican gold rush.
Richard Allen became first bishop of African Methodist Episcopal Church, 1816.
Civil Rights Act bans racial discrimination in housing, 1968.

12 University of Mexico established, 1551.
Foraker Act passed by U.S. Congress to govern Puerto Rico, 1900.
Samuel Ramos, Mexican social philosopher, d. 1959.
Emmett Ashford became first black major league umpire, 1966.
Eleanor Glueck, 1898-1972, leading criminologist
Confederates fire on Fort Sumter, opening the Civil War, 1861.

13 Antonio Paoli, tenor of kings and king of tenors, Puerto Rico, 1872-1946.
F.D. Roosevelt becomes first U.S. President to visit Mexico, 1943.
Al Green, minister and singer, born 1946.
Peabo Bryson, singer, b. 1951
Eudora Welty, 1909- , Has won six O'Henry Awards for her short stories about southern life, Pulitzer Prize in 1972.
Thomas Paine's first published article was an attack on "African Slavery in America."

14 Pan-American Day, formation of Pan American Union, 1890.
Richardo Alegria, Puerto Rican scholar, b. 1920.
Rodolfo P. Hernandez, Mexican Medal of Honor recipient in Korean conflict, b. 1931.
First abolition society in the U.S. founded in Pennsylvania, 1775.
Annie Sullivan Macy, 1866-1936, Helen Keller's beloved companion and teacher.
Benjamin Franklin elected president of first abolition society in America, 1775.
Sidney Poitier is first Black to win Oscar award from film academy for best acting of year 1964.

15 Antonio Barcelo, Puerto Rican politician, b. 1868.
A. Philip Randolph, Black labor leader, b. 1889.
Booker T. Washington received honorary degree from Harvard University, 1896.
Asa Phillip Randolph, 1889-1979, Civil rights leader
SNCC (Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee) organized at Shaw University, Ralieigh, NC, 1960.

16 Ebenezer Bassett, first Black U.S. diplomat, appointed to Haiti, 1869.
Jose D. Diego, Puerto Rican publisher and poet, 1867-1918
Jesus de Pinero, governor of Puerto Rico, 1897-1952
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, basketball player, b. 1947.
Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia by act of Congress, 1862.

17 Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz, Mexican poet, d. 1695.
Lorenzo Homar, Puerto Rican artist, b. 1913.
Francis Williams, first Black college graduate in U.S., 1758.
Bay of Pigs, Cuba invaded, 1961.
First U.S. blacks arrived in Liberia, West Africa, 1820.
Booker T. Washington, educator, reformer, b. 1856
Black cast opens in three Redgely Torrance plays at Garden Theater, New York, 1917.

18 San Francisco earthquake, 1906.
Paul Revere's "ride", 1775.
Ana Roque Duprey, Puerto Rican feminist, 1853-1933.
James B. Parsons became first black chief judge of the Federal District Court in Chicago, 1975.
Victor Sejour, born free in New Orleans in 1817, and educated in Paris, became one of France's most successful dramatists.

19 Operation Bootstrap begins in Puerto Rico, 1940.
U.S. Supreme Court upheld constitutionality of busing, 1971.
Major Gen. Frederic E. Davison became first black to lead an army division, Germany, 1972.
Black and white Minutemen fight against British at Lexington and Concord in first battles of Revolutionary War, 1775.

20 Lionel Hampton, b. 1913.
Tito Puente, b. 1923
Dia del soldado en Mexico
Fisk University opened in Nashville, Tenn., 1866.
Agnes Chase, 1869-1963, Noted botanist; pacifist.
Five Blacks won posts on county school boards in Mississippi in the 1970 election.

21 Anthony Rudolfo Oaxaca Quinn, Chihuahua, Mexico, b. 1915
Battle of San Jacinto, 1836
Beginning Spanish-American War, 1898
Grito de Tiradentes, Brazil, revolution, 1789
Black explorers accompanied Menendez when St. Augustine, Fla. was founded, 1565.
Geraldine May, 1895- , first director of Women's Air Corp
From Reconstruction to the end of the 19th century, 22 Black men served in the U.S. Congress, two of them as Senators.

22 Father Euselio Kind (1687-1712) founded San Xavier del Bac mission
Guillermo Cabrera Infante (1929-), Cuban writer.
Jean Claude Duvalier – took office as President of Haiti in 1971
Pedro Alvares Cabral – first Portuguese to reach Brazil, 1500
Benjamin Brawley, educator and author, b. 1882.
First slave revolt in colonial America occurs in South Carolina, 1526.
Charles H. Houston, constitutional lawyer and head of NAACP Legal Committee, d. 1950.

23 Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra – author of Don Quixote, d. 1616
Granville T. Woods, inventor, b. 1856.
Penina Mouse, 1797-1880, Composed hymns used in religious services for Reform Jews.

24 The Medico - Chirurgical Society, the oldest black medical association, organized in Washington, D.C., 1884
The United Negro College Fund established, 1944.

25 Ella Fitzgerald, b. 1918
Rubye Smith Robinson, 1942-67, Civil rights activist; leader of Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).
The African Company, first all-Black theater group, began performing Shakespeare in New York, 1821.

26 Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish poet, Nobel Prize in literature (1977), b. 1896 William L. Dawson, U.S. congressman from Illinois, b. 1886.
Ma Rainey, blues singer, b. 1886
In 1762, Anthony Benezet published an account of African civilization and culture.

27 Coretta Scott King – widow of Martin Luther King, Jr., b. 1927
Togo, Africa won its independence from France, 1960.
In 1840, 2,873,648 Blacks in the U.S.; 16.8 percent of population.

28 George Vashon, first Black admitted to bar of New York Supreme Court, 1847.
Samuel C. Adams, Jr., appointed overseas director, Agency for International Development, 1965.
Massachusetts Legislature abolishes separate schools in 1855.

29 Chinese National Holiday, Emperor's Birthday
"Duke" Ellington, 1899-1974, jazz composer and performer, helped spark the Harlem Renaissance.
Harold Washington sworn in as first black mayor of Chicago, 1983.
George Vashon, b. 1820, wrote the narrative poem, "Victor Oge" in tribute to a Haitian revolutionary

30 William Clay, U.S. Representative, b. 1931
El Dia Del Nino, Mexico
Blacks participated in national political convention for first time at Buffalo, NY convention, 1843.
Lunsford Lane, fugitive slave from North Carolina, makes abolitionist speech before Southern white audience, 1839.

MAY

1
Labor Day - Albania, Alberia, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Bourkina Fasso, Brazil, Buruni, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Columbia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dnmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Gabon, The Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (North), Laos, Bebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Syria, Suriname, Sweden, Tahiti, Thailand, Togo, Tunisian, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia
May Day - Bangladesh, Barbados, Burma, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Malta, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, tanzania, United Kingdom
International Workers Day - Cuba, Ethiopia
Workers Day - Cyprus, Mozambique, Zimbabwe

1-2
May Day - Solidarity of Working People - U.S.S.R.
International Labor Day - Afghanistan, Bulgaria

2
King's Birthday - Lesotho

3
Constitution Day - Japan

5
Childrens Day - Japan, South Korea
Battle of Puebla - Mexico
Remembrance Day - Netherlands
Workers Day - South Africa
Coronation Day - Thailand

6
Bataan Day - Philippines

8
Victory Day - France, Monaco
Queens Birthday - Australia

9
Liberation Day - Czechoslovakia
Victory Day - U.S.S.R.
Ploughing Day - Thailand
Ascension Day - Roman Catholic, Protestant

11
Prayer Day - Denmark

12
Mothers Day - U.S.A., Mexico, Germany, Guatemala
Joan of Arc Day - France

14
Independence Day - Paraguay
Unification Day - Liberia

16
Discovery Day - Cayman Islands
Ascension Day - Eastern Orthodox Religions
Teej - Hindu

17
Constitution Day - Norway, Nauru

18
Armed Forces Day - U.S.A.

19
Shavuot - Jewish Religion
Pentecost - Roman Catholic, Protestant

20
National Day - Camerooon
Victoria Day - Canada
Whit Monday - Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, Denmark, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Grenada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tahiti
Pentecost Monday - France, German Democratic Republic.

21
Navy Day - Chili

22
Thanksgiving Day - Haiti
National Heroes Day - Sri Lanka

23
National Day - Morocco
Declaration of Thebab - Bahai Religion

24
Bermuda Day - Bermuda
National Day - Morocco
Day of Slav Letters - Bulgaria
Commonwealth Day - Belize

25
Revolution Day - Argentina
Africa Day - Mali, Zimbabwe

26
National Day - Tanzania
***Pentecost** - Eastern Orthodox Religions

27
Memorial Day - U.S.A.
Labor Day - Jamaica
Spring Bank Holidays - Great Britain

29
Ascension of Bahaullab - Bahai Religion

30
Corpus Christi - Roman Catholic, Non-English Speaking Countries

31
National Holiday - South Africa

51

MAY

ETHNIC CALENDAR

A communist government poster in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Despite such posters showing happy farmers and workers, Vietnam's economy remains a very poor one.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MAY\mayo

1 Howard University founded in 1867
Dia del Trabajo, Fiesta Mexicana
Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, first black woman named "Mother of the Year", 1946.
Mary "Mother" Jones, 1820-1930, Labor agitator, organized workers in factories, mines.

2 Congress passes Jones Act Amendment – gave Puerto Rico the right to elect own Governor, 1947.
Henry Barbosa Gonzalez, U.S. Congressman, b. 1916
Powerful earthquake strikes San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1787.
Poor People's March to Washington begins, led by Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, 1968.
Elijah J. McCoy, inventor of the lubricating cup, and holder of 57 patents, b. 1844

3 Anthony Benezet opened first public school for Blacks in 1770.
70,000 killed in earthquake in Peru, 1970
Macon B. Allen is first Black formally admitted to the bar at Worcester, Mass., 1845
Supreme Court declares restrictive convenants illegal, 1948.
Sugar Ray Robinson, boxer, b. 1920
James Brown, singer, b. 1933
Charles Drew, 1904-1950, Black scientist called "Father of Blood Plasma."

4 La Cronica (Los Angeles) Spanish language newspaper, 1872-1892.
CORE begins freedom rides throughout the South, 1961.
Bill Pickett, black cowboy, named originator of steer wrestling, 1893.
Nick Ashford, composer and singer, b. 1942.

5 Battle of Peubla, Zaragoza defeats French army, 1862.
Gwendolyn Brooks' Annie Allen earns first Pulitzer Prize for a Black poet, 1950.
Luis Munoz Rivera appeals to U.S. Congress for voting rights in Puerto Rico, 1916.
Chico de Mayo

6 Martin R. Delany, physician, editor, author, explorer, and Black nationalist, born free in Charlestown, VA., 1812.
Civil Rights Act signed by President Eisenhower, 1960
Willie Mays, baseball player, b. 1931

7 In 1850, 3,638,808 Blacks in U.S. 15.7 percent of population.
World War II ends, 43,434 Puerto Ricans served.
William H. Hastie, first black governor of the Virgin Islands, inaugurated, 1946.

8 34 Blacks and 12 whites attend John Brown's anti-slavery convention in Chatham, Canada, 1858.
A. Philip Randolph organizes Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 1925.
Miquel Hidalgo y costilla, 1753-1811
Angel Cordero, jockey, b. 1942
Henry McNeal Turner, first black chaplain in the U.S. Army, died 1915.
ASIAN-PACIFIC HERITAGE WEEK

9 James Derham, born a slave in Philadelphia in 1762, became a leading physician in New Orleans.
James Brown, abolitionist, born in Torrington, Conn., 1800 - 1859
Richard "Pancho" Gonzalez, tennis pro, b. 1928
Puerto Rican museum of History and Archaeology, 1905.
A. J. Burr patented lawn mower, 1899.

10 P.B.S. Pinchback, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana in Reconstruction b. 1837.
Dia de las Madres, Mexico
Antonia saez Torres, Puerto Rican educator, 1889-1964
Grape Boycott day declared by Chicano farmworkers, 1969
Benito Perez Galdos, Spanish writer, 1878-1918
Ella Grasso, 1919-1982, First woman elected governor in her own right.

11 William Grant Still, composer of musicals, symphonies, opera, b. 1895. in Mississippi.
Salvador Dali, Spanish surrealist, 1904-1983
Clinton R. Wharton, Sr., first black to head U.S. embassy in Europe, b. 1899.

12 John Woolman, New Jersey Quaker humanitarian, begins anti-slavery campaign, 1743.
Sante Fe, N.M. founded, 1609
Eugenio Benitez Castano, Puerto Rican poet, 1878-1918 (Died May 12)
NAACP founded, 1970.

13 Robert Smalls, slave pilot of South Carolina, captures Confederate gunboat, Planter, and turns it over to Union Navy, 1862.
Joe Louis, Champion boxer, 1914-1983
Antonio Pedreira, Puerto Rican essayist, 1899-1939
Adolfo Guzman, Cuban conductor, b. 1920
Ecuador secedes from Columbia, 1830.
Stevie Wonder, singer and composer, b. 1950.

14 Arthur Ashe is first Black to play on U.S. Davis Cup tennis team, 1963.
1970 Census shows Blacks form a majority of population in 80 Southern counties.
Independence of Paraguay
Slavery abolished in Brazil, 1888
Luis Llorens Torres, Puerto Rican national poet, 1876-1944

15 Congress declares foreign slave trade piracy and punishable by death, 1820.
Trini Lopez, Mexican-American musician, b. 1937, Dallas
U.S. dollar replaces Puerto Rican peso, 1900
Aeromexico, Mexican government-owned airline, begins 1934.
George Henry Wanton, awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, b. 1866.
Williamina Fleming, 1857-1911, Astronomer, discovered 222 stars.

16 Isaac Murphy, Black jockey, wins Kentucky Derby in 1884. by the end of career, he had won three Kentucky Derbies and four American Derbies.
A. Philip Randolph, labor leader and civil rights pioneer, died 1979.

17 Supreme Court declares racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional, 1954.
Orlando Cepeda, baseball hero, b. 1937
Joaquin Murieta, Mexican Robin Hood. On this date, 1853, California Rangers created to capture him.
Inquiry initiated by J.T. Canales into killings of Chicanos by Texas Rangers, 1919.

18 First law against slavery in American enacted by Rhode Island, 1652.
In Plessy vs Ferguson, Supreme Court upholds discriminatory "separate but equal" doctrine, 1896.
Enrique de Baca first Spanish speaking governor of New Mexico elected, 1818.
Luis Munoz Rivera appointed leader of Puerto Rican House of Delegates, 1906.
Kid Gavilan wins welterweight title, 1951.
George Leon-Paul Weaver, assistant secretary of labor for International Affairs, b. 1912.
Norbert Rillieux, 1806-1894, Black inventor of sugar refining process.

19 Blanche K. Bruce appointed Register of Treasury by President Garfield, 1881.
Malcolm X, Black human rights activist, 1925-1965
Jose Marti dies in the battle of Dos Rios, 1895.
Cuauhtemoc murdered, last divine Aztec emperor.
Patricia Roberts Harris named ambassador to Luxembourg, 1965.
Lorraine Hansberry, 1930-1965, wrote "A Raisin in the Sun," the first Broadway play by a Black woman

20 In 1704, the Frenchman, Elias Neau, opened a school for slaves in New York City.
Mexico gains independence from Spain, 1821.
Christopher Columbus dies, 1506.
Toussaint L'Ouverture, revolutionary leader of Haiti, b. 1746.

21 Peter Jackson, great Black boxer, fights 61-round draw with James J. Corbett, 1891.
Fernando de Soto, conquistador of Peru, 1498-1542
Dia de la Armada, Chile
U.S. agricultural workers organized by Juan Gomez, a Mexican, 1883.
Black students enroll in all opening classes at Oberlin college, Ohio, 1833.
Thomas "Fats" Waller, jazz pianist, composer, b. 1904.

22 Langston Huges, poet, dies in New York, 1967.
Claude McKay, poet, dies 1948
E. Franklin Frazier, sociologist, dies, 1962
Bracero Public Law 45 established 1942
Arthur Tappan, abolitionist, b. 1786.
Paul Winfield, actor, b. 1941.

23 Charles E. Nash, Reconstruction Congressman from Louisiana, b. 1844.
Moctezuma takes power in Tenochtitlan, 1503
The black musical "Shuffle Along," opened in New York City, 1921.

24 Leontyne Price stars at opening of new Metropolitan Opera House, 1961.
General Benjamin Butler, refusing to return escaped slaves, starts "contraband" policy for freedmen, 1861
Lincoln University, the first black college, founded, 1854.

25 William C. Nell, pioneer Black historian, dies, 1874.
Henry O. Tanner, painter, dies in France, 1937.
Anniversary of the Argentine revolution
Henry B. Gonzalez elected to Texas Senate, 1956.
Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, "King of Tap Dancers," b. 1878.

26 Boston abolitionists attach federal courthouse in unsuccessful attempt to liberate the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, 1854.
Miles Davis, jazz trumpeter, b. 1926.
Mexicans not affected by new immigration law, partially due to Southwestern demands for cheap labor, 1924.
Freedom Ride Coordinating Committee established in Atlanta, Ga., 1961.
Dorothea Lange, 1895-1965, Photographer, pictures include Depression classic, Migrant Mother.

27 Dorle Miller, messman on U.S.S. Arizona, awarded Navy Corss for heroic action during Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, 1941.
Armed Forces Day, Nicaragua
Lou Gossett, actor, b. 1936.
Rachel Carson, 1907-1964, Biologist, warned of dangers of chemicals to ecology.

28 Sojourner Truth participates in Women's Rights Convention, 1851.
Inauguration of Teatro la Peria, Ponce, Puerto Rico, 1864
Amnesty granted to rebels in the Grito de Lares, Puerto Rico, 1870
Puerucho Figueredo writes Cuban national anthem, 1868.
Gladys Knight, singer, b. 1944.
Conservationist, John Muir, founded the Sierra Club, 1892.

29 In 1860, 4,441,830 Blacks in U.S. 12.7 percent of population, about four million were slaves.
Pope Pius III excommunicates Puerto Ricans holding Indian slaves, 1537.
Major Tom Bradley becomes mayor of Los Angeles, 1973.
Juan Ramon Jimenez, Spanish writer, Nobel laureate (1956), d. 1958
Robert L. Allen, author, b. 1942.
John F. Kennedy, 1917-1963, supported legislation for civil rights for minorities.

30 Denmark Vesey slave conspiracy uncovered and suppressed in Charleston, S.C. and 37 Blacks executed, 1822.
Countee Cullen, poet, b. 1903
Memorial Day, Puerto Rico & Rico & U.S.
Ralph Metcalfe, Sr., U.S. Congressman from Illinois, 1910-1978
Indy 500 race begins, 1911.
Vivian Malone became the first black graduate of the University of Alabama, 1965.
Joan of Arc, 1412-1431, led the French army to restore the Dauphin to the throne; burned at the stake for witchcraft and heresy.

31 Supreme Court issues second ruling on school desegregation, calling for "all deliberate speed", 1955
Congress passed the first Enforcement Act, 1870.
Chien-Shiung Wu, b. 1912, Physicist who was elected to the National Academy of Science, 1958.

JUNE

1
Madaraka Day - Kenya
Childrens Day - China
National Day - Tunisia

1-3
Independence Day - Samoa

2
Anniversary Of Republic - Italy
Coronation Day - Great Britain
Corpus Christi - Roman Catholic-
English Speaking Countries

3
Bank Holiday - Ireland
Queens Birthday - New Zealand

5
Constitution Day - Denmark
Liberation Day - Seychelles

6
Memorial Day - South Korea
National Day - Sweden
Kings Birthday - Malaysia

7
Independence Day - Norway
National Day - Chad

8
Queens Birthday - Great Britain

10
Malvinas Memorial - Argentina
Army Day - Jordan
Canoes Day - Portugal

12
Independence Day - Philippines

13
Corrective Movement Day - Yemen -

16
Soweto Day - South Africa
Guru Arjan's Day - Sikh Religion
Fathers Day - U.S.A.
Haji - Muslim Religion

17
Commemoration Day - West Germany
Corpus Christi - Roman Catholic-
English Speaking Countries
Republic Day - Iceland

18
Evacuation Day - Egypt

19
Revolution Day - Algeria
Antiga's Birthday - Uruguay

20
Flag Day - Argentina

22
National Sovereignity Day - Haiti
Day of Arafat - Muslim Religion

23
National Day - Luxembourg
Mid-Summer Eve - Denmark, Finland,
Sweden

23-26
Id' al-Adha - Muslim Religion

24
Peasants Day - Peru
Kings Day - Spain
St. Jean Baptiste Day - Canada

25
Independence Day - Mosambique

26
Independence Day - Madagascar,
Somalia-Djibouti
Asiha Puga - Buddhist Religion
(Theravada Sect)

27
Vassana - Buddhist Religion
(Theravada Sect)

29
St. Peter & Paul Day - Peru,
Venezuela, Malta
Independence Day - Seychelles

30
Independence Day - Zaire

57

JUNE

ETHNIC CALENDAR

Nancy Lopez

Ricardo Montalban

Dr. Severo Ochoa

Margaret O'Brien (Margarita Flores)

June\junio

1 Sojourner Truth, Black abolitionist, 1797-1883
Manuel Gomez, first Puerto Rican attorney to be appointed NYC municipal magistrate, 1957
Abby Smith, 1797-1878, refused to pay taxes while women were denied the vote

2 Juan Rulfo, Mexican novelist, b. 1918
U.S. Supreme Court outlaws interstate train segregation, 1950
Puerto Rican liner Cardina sunk off coast of Atlantic City by German submarine, 1917
John Hope, educator and ally of W.E.B. Dubois, b. 1868
99th Pursuit Squadron, Black Air Force unit, flies first combat mission in Mediterranean 1943

3 Poor People's Campaign, Chicanos and others march to Washington, D.C., 1968
Luis Munoz Rivera named Puerto Rican resident commissioner in Washington, 1910
African slave trade suppressed by U.S. British Webster-Ashburton treaty, 1842
Zoot Suit riots in Los Angeles, June 3-8 1943
Wesley A. Brown became the first black graduate from Annapolis Naval Academy, 1949
Roland Hayes, tenor, b. 1887

4 Noel Estrada, composer of "En Mi Viejo San Juan," 1918-1980
Commonwealth constitution of Puerto Rico approved, 1951
Bill Cosby received Emmy Award for "I Spy" TV series, 1967
Arna Bontemps, poet, died 1973

5 Puerto Rican Day parade is begun, 1957
Roland Hayes, opera singer, b. 1887
Ruth Benedict, 1887-1948, noted anthropologist
Supreme Court bars segregation of Blacks in southern universities, 1950
Federal court holds racial segregation on Montgomery city buses unconstitutional, 1956

6 Daniel Santos, popular Puerto Rican singer, b. 1916
Diego de Velasquez, Spanish painter, Seville, b. 1599
Gen. Mariano Vallejo captured in Big Bear rebellion, 1846
Jimmy Lee, Black jockey wins six races at Churchill Downs, 1907
First annual "People of Color" convention held in Philadelphia, 1831
Marian Wright Edelman, 1934- , founder of the Children's Defense Fund

7 Anthony Quinn receives first Oscar for Zapata, 1952
Treaty of Tordesillas between Portugal and Spain cedes Brazil to Portugal, 1494
Nikki Giovanni, Black Poet, b. 1943
Gwendolyn Brooks, author and poet, b. 1917
Virginia Apgar, 1909-74, Physician who developed the Apgar Scale to measure infant viability
Massachusetts Bill of Rights adopted, interpreted by courts to mean end of slavery in the state, 1780

8 Cleto Rodriguez, Mexican-American awarded Medal of Honor for heroic action in Manila, 1945
El Morro's 18 ft. thick walls begun in 1539, San Juan, Puerto Rico
Cochise, apache chief, killed by soldiers while unarmed, 1874
U.S. Supreme Court ruling banned discrimination in Washington, D.C. restaurants, 1953
Charlotte Scott, 1858-1931, Mathematician; contributor in algebraic mathematics

9 Cuba is divided into six provinces, 1878
Jose Yumet Mendez, Puerto Rican poet, 1887-1955
Meta-Vaux Warick Fuller, Black sculptress, b. 1877
William Stanley Braithwaite, poet, critic, and editor, dies, 1962

10 Juan de Onate and other Europeans from Mexico settle in New Mexico, 1598
Jack Johnson, Black heavyweight champion boxer, 1878-1946
Santiago Iglesias, labor group affiliates with AFL, 1901
James Augustine, first black American Roman Catholic Bishop, ordained, 1854
Pauline Cushman, 1833-93, Actor, spied for North during the Civil War
Marcus Garvey, Black nationalist and founder of Universal Negro Improvement Association dies in England, 1940
Richard Allen organizes African Methodist Episcopal Church, 1794

11 Henry Cisneros, Mayor of San Antonio, b. 1947
Hazel Dorothy Scott, pianist, singer, b. 1920
Jeanette Ramkin, 1880-1973, pacifist

12 Toltec Empire ends, 1168 a.d.
Roberto Cofreci, pirate and popular hero, 1791-1825
Medgar Evers, civil rights leader, assasinated 1963

13 Christopher Columbus discovers the Isle of Pines, Cuba, 1494
Last British troops removed from Suez Canal, 1956
Thurgood Marshall appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court by President Johnson, 1967
Oscar J. Dunn becomes Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction, highest elective office held by Black thus far, 1868

14 Flag Day
Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, b. 1811
Chris Dickerson, body builder, became first black Mr. America, 1970
Margaret Bourke-White, 1904-71, Photographer: first accredited woman war correspondent

15 Juan Ponce de Leon begins colonization of Puerto Rico, 1508
Mexican farmworkers strike, led by Eugene Nelson, Texas, 1966
Henry Flipper, first Black to graduate from West Point, 1877
Magna Carta, 1215

16 Jose Lopez Portillo, former President of Mexico (1976-1982) b. 1920
Southwestern Council of La Raza formed by Ford Foundation, 1968
123 labor unions organized in Puerto Rico, 1905
14th Amendment, granting citizenship to former slaves proposed, 1866
Howard Jenkins, Jr., became the first black member of the National Labor Relations Board, 1963
Soweto Day anniversary of 1976 student uprising in Johannesburg, South Africa to protest apartheid: beginning of present struggle for majority rule

17 Francisco Oller, Puerto Rican painter, 1833-1917
Pedro Felix Hernandez, Mexican soldier, author, currently professor at Lovola University, b. 1925
Manuel Corona, Cuban composer, b. 1880
James Weldon Johnson, author of black national anthem "Lift Every Voice," b. 1871
Susan La Flesche Picotte, 1865-1915, Omaha Indian physician

18 Lee Trevino wins U.S. Open Golf Championship
G.W. Carver awarded Doctor of Science degree by University of Rochester, 1941
W.H. Richardson patented children's carriages, 1889
Father's Day
Luis Gonzaga de Pinto Gama, 1830-1882, Brazilian ex-slave became an abolitionist lawyer and wrote first poems on theme of Black pride

19 Julian Nava, educator, author, b. 1927
De facto segregation ruled illegal, Washington, D.C., 1967
Joachim Pease, Black seaman, receives Medal of Honor, 1864
Solidarity Day March of Poor People's Campaign in Washington, D.C., 1968

20 Dia de la Bandera, Argentina
Mission Dolores in San Francisco, founded 1776
Charles Chestnutt, Black novelist, 1858-1932
Andre Watts, Pianist, b. 1946
Lillian Hellman, 1905-84, leading American dramatist whose plays include "The Little Foxes," "Watch on the Rhine" refused to name names for HUAC hearings

21 Mexicans cease to be a majority in California, 1870
Lighthouse at el Morro, Puerto Rico completed, 1845
Joseph Rainey, first Black U.S. Congressman, 1832-1887
Establishment of Instituto de Cultura Puertorriquena, 1955
Col. B.O. Davis, Jr. appointed to head a U.S. Air Force base, 1945

22 Teachers's Day, El Salvador
Freddy Prinze, b. 1954 in Puerto Rico
Lord Mansfield issued "Somerset" decision, abolishing slavery in England, 1772
Katherine Dunham, dancer, b. 1910

23 Maurice Ferre, Mayor of Miami, b. Puerto Rico, 1935
Armed Forces Day, Guatemala
Emilio de la Garza, Jr., Congressional Medal of Honor recipient for Viet Nam War, b. 1949
Wilma Rudolph, Olympic sprinter, b. 1940

24 Dia del Campesino, Peru
Consuelo G. Amezcua, Mexican painter, b. 1903
Fiestas Patronales de San Juan, Puerto Rico
Beginning of Berlin blockade, 1948
Samuel David Ferguson became bishop of Liberia and first black American in House of Bishops, 1885
Rebecca Harding Davis, 1831-1910, worked to improve life of industrial workers; wrote Life in the Iron Mills

25 Battle of Little Bighorn, 1876
English ships under Francis Drake and John Hawkins attack San Juan, 1579
Argentina beats Netherlands for World Cup (soccer), 1979
Joe Lewis received the World Heavyweight title, 1948
Kay Sage, 1898-1963, Surrealist American painter
President Roosevelt creates Fair Employment Practices Committee in 1941

26 Republic of Malagasy wins independence from France, 1960
Deskaheh, Cayuga nationalist patriot dies 1925
Antonio Brice, 1902- , first women to conduct New York Philharmonic

27 Miguel Antonio Otero, appointed governor of territory of New Mexico, 1897
Paul Laurence Dunbar, Black poet, b. 1872
Emma Goldman, 1869-1940, lecturer, advocate of free speech, birth control and equality of the sexes

28 British take San Juan, only to abandon it after five months because of the plague, 1598
Pele Brazilian soccer great, b. 1940
Don Loilo Cajigas Sotomayor, sculptor of saints' images, Santero, 1875-1962
Jean Jacques Rousseau, Swiss philosopher, b. 1712
Philadelphia Quakers opened school for blacks, 1770
Marie Mayer, 1906-72, scientist who shared the Nobel Prize for Physics

29 Interamerican University, San German, Puerto Rico, founded, 1912
United Farmworkers Organizing Committee sign contract ending five year grape strike, 1970
Jesus Pallares, activist and labor organizer deported for organizing Chicanos, 1936
Gadsden Purchase, 1854
James Van Der Zee, Photographer, b. 1886
Helen Hokinson, 1893-1949, cartoonist for New Yorker for 24 years, 1925-1949

30 La Noche Triste, Cortez begins retreat from Mexico City, 1520
Jose Marti receives law degree, 1870
Armed Forces Day, Guatemala
Southern Christian leadership Conference founded by M.L. King, Jr., 1956
Lena Horne, singer-actress, b. 1917
Ada H. Kepley, 1870- , becomes first woman graduate of an accredited law school
Day of the Congo's Independence, 1960

JULY

1
Canada Day - Canada
Communist Party Anniversary - China
National Day - Burundi, Rwanda

2
Family Day - Lesotho

3
Constitution Day - Cayman Islands

4
Independence Day - U.S.A.
Philippine-American Friendship Day
Warriors Day - Yugoslavia

5
Independence Day - Algeria, Venezuela
Unity Day - Sambia

6
National Day - Malawi
Dalai Lama - Tibet

9
Independence Day - Argentia
Kings Day - Morocco

10
Independence Day - Bahamas
National Holiday - Monaco

12
Orangemans Day - Northern Ireland

13
Muharram - Muslim Religion
Rath Yatra - Hindu Religion

14
Bastille Day - France
Anniversary of 58 Revolution - Iraq

15
Bon - Buddhist Religion (Mahayana Sect)
La Paz Day - Bolivia

17
National Holiday - Iraq
Constitution Day - South Korea

18
Liberation Day - Nicaragua
Constitution Day - Uruguay

19
Martyrs Day - Burma
Martydom of the Bad - Mahai Religion

20
Independence Day - Columbia

21
National Holiday - Belgium
Tisha B'au - Jewish

22
National Liberation Day - Poland

23
Revolution Anniversary - Egypt
Muharram 10 - Muslim Religion

24
Simon Bolivar's Birthday - Ecuador, Venezuela

25
St. James Day - Spain
Republic Day - Tunisia

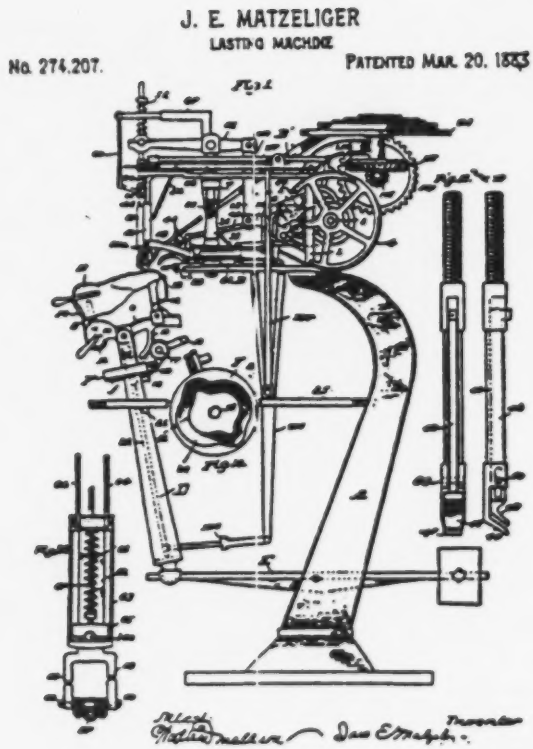
26
National Rebellion Day - Cuba
Independence Day - Liberia
Guru Purnima - Hindu Religion

28
Independence Day - Peru

31
Revolution Day - Congo

JULY

ETHNIC CALENDAR



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July/julio

1 Independence Day Canada
Slavery abolished
Frederick Douglass named minister to Haiti, 1889
Somali declared independence, 1960
Mary Calderone, 1904- , physician
Black Tenth Calvalry charges Spanish forces at El Caney, Cuba, and relieves Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders, 1898

2 Thurgood Marshall, first Black Supreme Court Justice, b. 1908
Amelia Earheart and Lt. Comdr. Fred Noonan disappear on the last leg of the longest round-the-world fight ever attempted, 1937
Vermont is first state to abolish slavery, holding it a violation of "natural, inherent and inalienable rights," 1777

3 Prince Hall founds first lodge of Black Free Masons, 1775
Hanna Schott, 1853-1940, Juvenile court reformer
Algeria gained independence from France, 1962
Public Law 600 established commonwealth of Puerto Rico, 1950
Champlain founded Quebec, 1608
Wade McCree, Jr., former U.S. Solicitor General, born 1920

4 Independence Day
Louis Armstrong, jazz trumpeter, born 1900
Tuskeegee Institute founded, 1881
Jose Lopez Portillo becomes Mexican President, 1976
Edmonia Lewis, Black, Cherokee sculptress, b. 1845

5 Althea Gibson, first black to win Wimbledon tennis women's singles, 1958
Independence Day, Venezuela, 1811
Jose Montoya, poet and educator, b. Escaboza, New Mexico, 1932
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Koontz elected President of NEA Teachers, first Black to hold office in America's largest professional organization, 1964
Arthur Ashe, Jr., won the men's Wimbledon singles championship, 1975

6 Malawi declared independence, 1964
Louis Armstrong, jazz trumpeter, died 1971
Luis Munoz Rivera represents Puerto Rican farmers in Washington
Beatrice Potter 1866-1924, children's author who created the Peter Rabbit stories

7 U.S. annexation of California, 1846
Althea Gibson wins women's singles tennis crown at Wimbledon, 1957
Ezzard Charles, boxer, born 1921

8 Emma Lazarus, 1849-87, Poet, Zionist, wrote The New Colossus, 1883, later inscribed on Statue of Liberty
Three Blacks from districts where Blacks are in a minority were elected to Congress in 1970
Dr. Issac Gonzalez Martinez, Puerto Rican, discover of bilharzia (parasitic worms) 1871-1954
Billy Eckstine, singer, born 1914

9 Dr. Daniel Hale Williams performed first successful open heart operation, 1893
Independence Day, Argentina, 1816
E. Frederic Morrow, appointed to President Eisenhower's staff, 1955

10 Mary McLeod Bethune, 1875-1955, Black educator: minority affairs adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt
Santiago Iglesias Pantin, labor leader elected to Puerto Rican Senate, 1917

11 Republic of Mexico formed 1823, claiming land from California to PanamaW.E.B. Du Bois and William Monroe Trotter organized the Niagara Movement which demanded abolition of all race distinctions, 1905

12 Fidel Castro delivers Declaration of the Sierra Maestra, initiating broad social reforms, 1957
Juan Garrido, first Black in Puerto Rico, 1508
William Hooper Council, educator, born 1840
Bill Cosby, actor, born 1937

13 Thurgood Marshall appointed first black solicitor general of the U.S., 1965
Cortina War, 1859
Caparra, second oldest city in the New World, founded by Ponce de Leon, 1508
Slavery barred from Northwest Territory by ordinance of Congress, 1787

14 Bastille Day, France 1789
Basil Patterson, first Black elected as vice-chairman of Democratic national committee, 1972
Vicente Ximenes, first Mexican-American to serve on EEOC, appointed by Lyndon Johnson
J. Standard patented refrigerator, 1891
Roosevelt Grier, football player, born 1932
Henry Blair, Maryland Black, patented his corn harvester in 1834
Kate Gordon, 1861-1932, New Orleans suffrage and civil reform leader

15 The first public school for Blacks in Philadelphia opened in 1822
Maggie Walker, first Black woman bank president, 1867-1934

16 Violette A. Johnson, first Black woman to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, 1822
Puerto Rico votes for first elected legislature, 1917
Ida Wells-Barnett, 1862-1931, crusaded against lynching

17 Congress authorizes use of Blacks for military service, 1862
Gladys Reichard, 1893-1955, Anthropologist
Billie Holiday, singer, died 1959
Luis Munoz Rivera, Puerto Rican statesman, 1829-1916

18 Miguel Hidalgo, father of Mexican Independence, 1753-1811
Granville Woods patented railway brakes, 1905
Jessamyn West, 1902-84, author The Friendly Persuasion

19 First Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, 1848
Josephine Baker, entertainer, made Paris debut, 1925
John Coltrane, jazz saxophonist, d. 1967
Alice Dunbar Nelson, Black author, 1875-1935

20 First Women's Rights Convention links cause to anti-slavery movement, 1848
1848, Black Power Conference opens in Newark, N.J. 1967
Hortense Ward, 1872-1944, First Texas woman to practice before the Texas Supreme Court
First U.S. victory in Korea won by black troops of the 24th Infantry Regiment, 1950

21 New Orleans Tribune, first daily black newspaper, published in French and English, 1864
Public Law 78, Migrant Labor Agreement, 1951
Vicki Carr (Cardona) b. El Paso, Texas
Independence Day, Belgium
National Association of Colored women founded in Washington, D.C., 1896

22 Bilingual Education Act passed by U.S. Congress, 1967
Jane M. Bolin is first Black woman to be appointed a judge, 1939

23 Kelly Miller, author, born 1863
Daniel Cosio Villegas, Mexican writer and historian, b. 1898
In 1827, the ten thousand remaining slaves in New York State were emancipated by law

24 Amelia Earhart, 1898-1937, AviatorSimon Bolivar, 1731-1830
Haile Selassie, Ethiopian leader, born 1891

25 Marla W. Chapman, Boston abolitionist, b. 1806
Puerto Rican Commonwealth Day, 1952
Havana Cuba founded, 1815
First black Baptist Church in America organized by eight slaves at Silver Bluff, S.C., 1777

26 Brown Berets founded by David Sanchez, 1968
Egypt nationalizes Suez Canal, 1956
Netherlands Independence Day, 1581
Patrick Francis Healy, the first black awarded a Ph.D. passed final exams at Louvain in Belgium, 1865
President Truman issues executive order establishing equality in armed forces, 1948
Liberia declared an independent republic, 1847

27 Korean War ended, 1953
Alex Pushkin, Russian author of Black descent, 1779-1837
Martin Luther King, Jr., jailed in Albany Ga., 1962
Norman Lear, U.S. television producer\director, 1922-

28 Anniversary of the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, providing equal treatment under the law for all citizens
Independence Day, Peru, 1821

29 First National Conference of Colored Women Convention, 1895
Dag Hammerskjoid, 1905-61, Winner, Nobel Peace Prize

30 James Varick became first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 1822
In 1900: 8,833,994 Blacks in U.S. 11.6 percent of population

31 Whitney Young, executive director, National Urban League, b. 1921
Patrick Francis Healy, inaugrated as president of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 1874
Marion Talbot, 1858-1948, one of the founders of AAUW
Free Black mechanics of New Orleans organized themselves into "Les Artisans" in 1834

AUGUST

1
Army Day - China
Parents Day - Zaire
Farmers Day - Zambia

1-4
National Holidays - El Salvador

2
Our Lady Of Angels - Costa Rica

3
Memorial Day - Cyprus
Independence Day - Niger

4
National Day - Burkina Fasso
Freedom Day - Guyana

5
Picnic Day - Australia
Bank Holiday - Ireland, Scotland

6
Independence Day - Bolivia
National Day - Jamaica

7
Workers Holiday - Iceland
National Day - Switzerland
Battle of Boyaca - Columbia

8
Fathers Day - Taiwan

9
National Day - Singapore

10
Independence Day - Ecuador

11
Independence Day - Chad

12
Queens Birthday - Thailand

13
Womans Day - Tunisia

14
Independence Day - Pakistan
V.J. Day - U.S.A.
Sri Guru Granuta - Sikh
Naag Panchami - Hindu

15
Feast of the Assumption - Roman Catholic Countries
Independence Day - India
Mothers Day - Costa Rica
National Day - Congo, South Korea

16
Restoration Day - Dominican Republic

17
Independence Day - Indonesia

19
Independence Day - Afghanistan

20
Constitution Day - Hungary

23
Liberation Day - Romania

24
National Flag Day - Liberia

25
Independence Day - Uruguay
Constitution Day - Paraguay

26
Summer Bank Holiday - Great Britain

27
Liberation Day - Hong Kong

29
Heroes Day - Philippines

30
Victory Day - Turkey
St. Rose of Lima - Peru

31
National Day - Malaysia

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AUGUST

ETHNIC CALENDAR

Kongfuzi (Confucius) taught that rulers exist to secure the happiness of their subjects and that the family provides the model for all human relations.

"I think I must study harder from now on," young Prince Akihito wrote in his diary. His father, the emperor of Japan, had just announced Japan's unconditional surrender to the Allies, ending World War II.

Today Akihito is emperor. He didn't get there by studying. He became emperor by birth. But the belief that studying leads to understanding, which, in turn, leads to greatness — for nations as well as for individuals — is part of an Asian tradition. The founder of this tradition was a man called Confucius. In pinyin spelling he is called Kongfuzi or Kongzi.

Although he lived and taught about 2,500 years ago, Confucius's ideas still make sense today. This is why he is considered one of the world's great thinkers. Scholars compare him to Jesus and Socrates, yet he didn't found a religion or establish a method of inquiry.

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August\agosto

1 Puerto Rico contributes to the independence of the thirteen Colonies by giving refuge from an English frigate to the American schnooner "Endawock" and the Barge "Henry."
Columbus discovered Venezuela on his third voyage, 1498
U.S. Dept. of Justice files first suit against a state (Georgia) to end school desegregation, 1969
Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College president, born 1895
Maria Mitchell, 1818-89, famed astronomer, discovered comet
Slavery is abolished throughout the British Empire, 1834

2 James Baldwin, 1924-87, Black author and playwright, wrote "Go Tell It On the Mountain."
Philippa Duke Schuyler, child prodigy who composed over 200 musical selections, born 1931
League of Patriots founded in New York by Eugenio Maria de Hostos, 1898
The town of Juncos is established, 1797

3 Luis Rodriguez Almo, Brooklyn Dodger, Arecibo, b. 1919
Columbus sets sail from Palos, Spain for the New World, 1492
Actress, Dolores del Rio, from Durango, Mexico, b. 1926
National Guard Day in Venezuela
Feast of San Salvador in El Salvador
Civil Rights Act passed, 1957
Edward W. Blyden, lawyer, diplomat and preacher, born 1832
Archibald Carey, appointed first Black chairman of President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, 1957

4 Robert Purvis, Black abolonist, b. 1810
Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, surgeon dies, 1931

5 Independence Day in Boliva
The Pueblo Revolt drove the Spaniards out of New Mexico, 1860
Lord Elgin, governor of Jamaica, opposes Asian immigration to the island, 1845
English attack Arecibo, 1702
President Truman signed amendment to Jones Act giving Puerto Ricans right to vote for their own governor, 1947
James H. Cone, educator and theologian, born 1938
Nelson Mandela, South African freedom fighter, imprisoned, 1962
Mary Beard, 1876-1958, Feminist historian and labor organizer: led 1909 seamstress strike
James A. Healy, Black Roman Catholic bishop, dies in Portland, ME, 1900

6 One of the largest expeditions into the Southwest was led by Coronado, 1540
Jamaica achieved full independence, 1962
Roberto Clemente was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame, 1973
Velazquez, Spanish artist, d. 1660
Bolivia became independent of Spain
Voting Rights Act, 1965
Gertrude Ederle, 1926, 20-year old American becomes first women to swim the English Channel
John W. Work, musicologist, born, 1837
The African Olaudan Equiano, kidnapped in 1756 at 11, and shipped to America, won his freedom and became a seafarer and author.

7 The American officers of the Haitian constabulary were withdrawn by agreement which provided for Haitianization, 1933
Anniversary of the Battle of Boyaca, a Columbian National Holiday
The Chicanos at a rally in Sacramento denounced Gov. Reagan following a 600-mile march from southern California which protested the bias against Mexican-Americans, 1971
Ivory Coast, Africa wins independence from France
Ernesto Lacuona, Cuban composer, b. 1896
Ira Aldridge, Shakespearean actor, died 1867
Alice Coachman, set new Olympic record for the high jump, 1948

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8 Voting Rights Bill passes by Congress, 1965
Samuel Quinones, Speaker of House of Representatives, and President of Puerto Rican Senate (1948) born in San Juan, 1904
Benigno C. Hernandez of New Mexico was appointed Ambassador to Paraguay, 1967
Roberto Clemente, Puerto Rican baseball player and hero, 1934-1973
General Policarpo Paz Garcia takes the office of the presidency in Honduras, 1978
Alonso Manso, the first bishop of Puerto Rico, installed, 1511

9 Jesse Owens four gold medals in track and field event, at Berlin Olympics, 1936
Construction began on the massive El Morro Fortress to protect San Juan, 1631
Abieco, ancient Peruvian city discovered, 1964

10 Spain concedes Cedula de Gracias to Puerto Rico, 1815
Patron Saint's Day San Lorenzo, Puerto Rico
Independence Day, Ecuador, 1809
Ferdinand VI, King of Spain, d. 1759
Marjorie Lawson, first Black female judge, Juvenile Court, Washington, D.C.
James C. Hall, educator and author, born 1932
After race riot in Cincinnati more than 1000 Blacks leave for Canada, 1829
Thurgood Marshall named for Solicitor General of United States, 1965

11 Carl Rowan, journalist, and ambassador to Finland, b. 1925
Dr. Solomon Carter Fuller, educator, researcher and one of the first black psychiatrists, born 1872
Alex Haley, black author of Roots, 1921-
J. Rosamond Johnson, composer of Negro anthem, "Lift Every Voice," born, 1873 Robert Brown Elliott, Congressman, S.C. born 1842
Five-day Black rebellion starts in Watts, suburb of L.A. 1965

12 In 1910: 9,827,763, Blacks in U.S. 10.7 percent of population
Edith Hamilton, 1818-93, Noted classicist and scholar; wrote The Greek Way
Puerto Rico's first governor, Juan Ponce de Leon, landed at Bay of Guanica, 1508
Jacinto Benavente y Martinez, b. 1866, Madrid, Spanish playwright, Nobel Prize in literature, 1922
La Torre proclaims "bylaws of slaves" in Puerto Rico. Slave owners were supposed to be responsible for the slave's care, instruction and clothes. Slaves were to work nine hours a day and thirteen during the sugar harvest, 1826.
Spanish-American armistice signed, 1898
Steven Biko, leader of Black Consciousness Movement in South Africa, arrested, 1977

13 The Spanish conquered the Aztecs, 1521
Nancy Lopez was the winner of the USGA Girls Junior Championship, 1963
Spanish forces in Puerto Rico surrendered to the United States, 1898
Fidel Castro, Cuban premier, was born 1927
Central African Republic, gained independence, 1960
Lucy Stone (1818-93) One of the founders of the first phase of the Women's Movement: supported civil rights for women and Blacks; kept her own name after marriage.

14 Julian E. Blanco, patriot, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1830-1905
Ernest E. Just, Biologist, born 1883 Earvin "Magic" Johnson, basketball player, born 1959
Debbie Meyer, 1952- , Champion swimmer: first women triple Gold medal winner in the Olympics

15 Jose Santiago, Boston Red Sox player was born in Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, 1940
Panama Canal formally opened, 1914
Roberto Clemente, baseball player, 1934-1972, Carolina, Puerto Rico
In 1573, Asuncion, Paraguay, founded. Founding festival held annually
Independence Day, India
Korean Liberation Day
Samuel Coleridge Taylor, composer, born 1875
Edna Ferber, 1885-1968, Novelist and playwright: won the Putlitzer Prize for The Royal Family

16 In 1970, Coffee festival held in Pereira, Columbia
St. John Bosco, educator, 1815-1888
Peter Salem, heroic Bunker Hill soldier and Minuteman, died 1816

17 Two Blacks in Alabama and two in South Carolina were elected to their state legistature in 1970, the first since reconstruction.
Marcus Garvey, 1887-1940, Black nationalist who promoted idea of a Black homeland
Archibald Henry Grimke, lawyer and journalist, born, 1849
Jose San Martin, liberator of Chile, d. 1850
National Flag Day of Guatemala was adopted, 1871
National Flag Day celebrated in Bolivia

18 Guadalupe Victoria, a former guerrilla, was the first president of Republic of Mexico, 1823-1828
The first Puerto Ricans were drafted for military service, 1917
James Meredith, first Black to enroll at University of Mississippi, graduated, 1963
Harold Jackson, educator and co-founder of the Harlem Experimental Theater, born, 1901
Roselyn Carter, 1927- , As first lady she attended cabinet meetings; now writes and works on behalf of the homeless

19 Puerto Rico's Senate passes act regulating hours of labor on all public workers, 1913
XIX Olimpiad was organized in Mexico. Twenty sports events were balanced by 20 cultural events, 1968.
Ralph J. Bunche named undersecretary of the United Nations, 1954
NAACP Youth Council begins series of sit-ins at lunch counters in Oklahoma City, 1958

20 Bernardo O'Higgins, a Chilean patriot, b. 1778
Carranza occupied Mexico City in the Mexican Revolution, 1914
Al Lopez, baseball player and manager, b. 1905
Bolivar Pagan, lawyer, judge, elected Puerto Rican Resident Commission in Washington, 1940
Juan Nepomuceno Cortina was a guerrilla leader during Mexican-American War, 1830-1894
Senegal, W. Africa wins independence from France, 1960
Twenty Black slaves arrived in Jamestown, VA., 1619
Rose Hum Lee, 1904-64, Asian sociologist

21 Nat Turner leads slave uprising in Southampton County, VA. After 55 whites are killed, militia puts down rebels and Turner is hanged, 1831
William "Count" Basie, 1904- , Black jazz pianist, composer and concuctor; wrote Take the A Train
Free public schools were established for the Mexican people, 1945
Patron Saint's Day for Adjuntas, Puerto Rico

22 Puerto Rico abolishes slavery, 1873
Brazil declared war on Germany, 1942
Hugo Banzer Suarez became president of Bolivia, 1971
Benjamin Lundy, colonizationist and abolitionist, died 1839
Dorothy Parker, 1883-1967, poet, short story writer, resident wit of the Algonquin Round Table
Henry Highland Garnet makes speech at Buffalo calling upon slaves to revolt, 1843

23 William Whipper of Philadelphia helped found in 1827, a Reading Room Society to educate Blacks and advance abolition
O.E. Brown patented horseshoe, 1892
The League of Latin American citizens, the first Mexican-American attempt to unite and articulate their needs as U.S. citizens, was formed in Harlingen, Texas, 1927
Manuel Fonseca, first president of Brazil, d. 1892
Jose Agustin Balseiro, educator born in Barcelona, Puerto Rico, 1900
National Negro Business League established, 1900

24 Puerto Rican sugar industry collapses, 1921
Jorge Luis Borges, Buenos Aires, Argentina, poet, critic, short story writer, b. 1899
Liberia W. Africa gains independence, 1847
Edith Sampson named first black alternate delegate to United Nations, 1950
Rev. Theodore Parker, one of most militant new England abolitionists, b. 1810

25 Uraguay wins independence from Brazil, 1825
Felix Rigau, "El Aguila de Sabana Grande" first exhibition air flight, 1919
A. Philip Randolph organized Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 1925
Jane Stanford, 1826-1905, Co-founder of Stanford University
National Association of Colored Nurses founded, 1908

26 The Foreign Miners Tax Law of 1850 was aimed at eliminating Mexicans from the goldmines.
NTA formed, 1857, Later NEA (National Education Association)
Robert Russa Moton, educator, head of Tuskegee Institute, born, 1867
In 1920, women win the right to vote with ratification of the 19th amendment
Valerie Simpson Ashford, composer, singer and producer, born 1946

27 Jose Celso Barbosa, Black physician, founder of Puerto Rican Republican Party, 1857-1921
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, scholar, author and founder of NAACP died 1963
Lyndon B. Johnson, 1908-73, 36th president

28 San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador, established, 1534
March on Washington, Martin Luther King gave "I Have a Dream" speech, 1963
Nisei Week last week in August: celebrates accomplishments of Japanese-Americans
400 black soldiers hold off 1500 British troops at Battle of Rhode Island, 1778

29 Congress passes first Civil Rights Act since 1875, 1957
Wyomia Tyus, 1945- , ten times AAU national track champion
Chicano Moratorium was organized in Los Angeles, 1970
A confrontation between 30,000 Chicano anti-Vietnam war demonstrators and Los Angeles police resulted in the first Chicano riot since WWII, 1970
Howard Jenkins, sworn in as first Black member of National Labor Relations Board, 1963
Robert King, Mayor of Miami, "Great Friend of the Cubans," d. 1967

30 Over 1000 slaves gather outside Richmond, VA, in revolt planned by Gabriel Prosser, but plot is betrayed. Prosser and other leaders executed, 1800
Rosa Minoka-Hill, 1876-1952, Mohawk physician
Patron Saint's Day for Rincon, Puerto Rico
Fidel Castro and Jose Echeverria sign a pact between 26 of July movement and the Revolutionary Directorate, 1956
Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of NAACP
Lt. Col. Guion S. Bluford, Jr., became first black astronaut in space, 1983

31 Henry Blair patented cotton-planter, 1836
Juan Bautista de Anza led the first colony overland to the North Pacific shores, 1770
Channel 4 or XHTV began Latin America's first daily television broadcasting, 1950
2,500 Chicanos marched in East Los Angeles protesting deportation of undocumented workers, 1974
Ramon Font, first Latin American Gold medalist, 1883

SEPTEMBER

1
Army Day - Chili
Janmashtami - Hindu

2
Labor Day - U.S.A.
Labour Day - Canada

3
Independence Day - Qatar
Liberation Day - Morocco
Memorial Day - Tunisia

6
Somhiolo - Swaziland

7
Independence Day - Brazil

8
World Literacy Day
Our Lady of Victories - Malta

9
National Day - North Korea
National Liberation Day - Bulgaria
Rosh Hashanah - Jewish Religion

10
National Day - Belize

11
National Liberation Day - Chile
Ganesh Chaturthi - Hindu

12
Revolution Day - Ethiopia

15
Independence Day - Guauamala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua
Respect for the Aged - Japan

16
Independence Day - Mexico, Papua, New Guinea

17
National Heroes Day - Angola
Citizenship Day - U.S.A.

18
Independence Day - Chile
Federal Thanksgiving - Switzerland
Yom Kippur - Jewish Religion

21
Independence Day - Belize, Malta

22
Independence Day - Mali
Chusok - South Korea
Id-al-Mawid - Muslim Religious Day

23
National Day - Saudi Arabia
Sukkot - Jewish Religious Day

24
Autumn Equinox Day - Japan
Republic Day - Ghana

25
Referendum Day - Rwanda

26
National Day - Yemen

28
Teachers Day - Taiwan

30
Botswana Day - Botswana
Shemini Atzeret - Jewish Religious Day

SEPTEMBER

ETHNIC CALENDAR

ZORA NEALE HURSTON

Novelist, Antropologist, Folklorist

(1901? - 1960)

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September\septiembre

1 Hiram B. Revels, first black U.S. senator, born 1822
German invasion of Poland, beginning of Worl War II, 1939
Anna Comstock, first black woman professor at Cornell University, journalist, 1854-1930
The fugitive slave John Price rescued from federal marshals with help of Oberlin College students, 1858

2 Oberlin College, admitting both white and black students, founded in 1833
Liliuokalani, 1838-1917, last queen of Hawaii, opposed U.S. annexation, composed "Aloha Oe"
Great fire of London began, 1666
Japan surrenders VJ-Day, 1945
Charles H. Houston, NAACP leader, born 1895

3 John S. Durham named minister to Haiti, 1891
Treaty of Paris ending of American Revolution, 1783
First Labor Day celebrated, 1894
King of Spain authorizes slave trade to Hispanola, 1501
Dixie Lee Ray, 1914- , nuclear physicist, former governor of Washington
At 21 Frederick Douglass escapes from slavery disguised as a sailor, 1838

4 Lewis H. Latimer, inventor and engineer, born 1848
New Orleans Catholic School system integrated, 1962
Francois Chateubriand, French author, b. 1768
Geronimo surrendered, 1886
Richard Wright, 1908-60, Black author, wrote Native Son

5 John W. Cromwell, historian and secretary of American Negro Academy born, 1846
Dona Felisa Rincon de Gautier, Mayor of San Juan, 1946-1968
First Continental Congress, Philadelphia, 1774
Raymond Tellez, Mayor of El Paso, Texas and Ambassador to Costa Rica, b. 1915
Chief Crazy Horse murdered at Ft. Robinson
Leopold Sedar Senghor elected president of Senegal, 1960

6 Frederick Douglass elected president of national black convention in Cleveland, Ohio, 1848
William McKinley assassinated, 1901
Marquis de Lafayette, 1757-1834
Jane Adams, 1860-1935, Social worker, founded Hull House in Chicago, first settlement house for the disadvantaged
In 1920: 10,463,131 Blacks in U.S. 9.9 percent of population

7 Daniel A. Payne's school for Black children in Charleston S.C. closed after five years by state action in 1834
Jacob Lawrence, 1917- , Black artist
Mexico declares war on Germany, Italy, and Japan, 1942
Emergency Relief Administration established in Puerto Rico, 1933
Independence of Brazil, 1822
John Merric, co-organizer, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., born 1859

8 Roy Wilkins, executive director, NAACP, died 1981
St. Augustine, Florida founded, 1565
Catholic University of Ponce, 1948
Malta, national holiday
Italy surrenders, 1943
Fire in Fort El Morro, Puerto Rico, 1934
Margaret Sage founded Russell Sage College
Edward A. Jones, Black graduate of Amherst College in 1826, migrated to Sierra Leone and founded West Africa's first college there

9 Dr. Carter G. Woodson founded Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1915
Civil Rights Act signed, 1957
California becomes 31st state, 1850
Cardinal Richelieu, b. 1737
Tennis challenger Arthur Ashe Jr., first black to win U.S. Open, 1960

10 Mordecai Johnson, first black president of Howard University, died 1976
John Lynch, Black congressman from Mississippi, 1847-1939
Alice Davis, 1852-1935, Chief of the Seminole Indians, fought for tribal rights

11 Fugitive slaves living at Christina, Pa., successfully fight off slave-catchers and maintain right of self-defense in court, 1851
Battle of Brandywine, 1777
William B. Branch, playwright and director, born 1929

12 Prince Hall, organizer of first Black Masonic lodge, born, 1746
Battle of Chapultepec, Mexico, 1847
Henry Hudson enters New York Harbor, 1609
Stokeley Carmichael, founder of SNA
Jessie Owens, 1913-80, Famed Black athlete; the four Gold Medals he won at the 1938 Berlin Olympics refuted Hitler's Aryan supremacy dogma

13 Alain Leroy Locke, first black Rhodes Scholar, born 1886
Ninos Heroes, died to defend Chapultepec Castle against U.S. Marines, 1847
Ponce de Leon divides Puerto Rico into districts

14 Constance Baker Motley, first black women federal judge, born 1921
Lola Rodriguez de Tio wrote Puerto Rican national anthem, "La Borinquena," 1843-1924
Francis Scott Key wrote "Star Spangled Banner," 1814
General Scott invades Mexico City in 1848
James P. Beckworth, born a slave in Virginia in 1798, became one of the West's great mountain men. He was chief scout of Fremont's exploring expedition in the Rockies.

15 Four black girls killed in Birmingham church bombing, 1963
Claude McKay, Black writer, 1890
Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico, b. 1830
Agatha Christie, 1890-1976, Mystery writer whose enduring legacy includes Miss Marple and Hercule Poroit.
Jan Matzeliger, born 1852, inventor of automatic shoe lasting machine which revolutionized shoe industry and cut shoe prices in half.

16 Charles Remond, born free in Salem, Mass., in 1810, was first Black lecturer employed by an anti-slavery society.
Karen Horney, 1885-1952, Dean of American institute for Psychoanalysis, 1941-52, stressed need for women's self realization
B B. King, blues singer, born 1925
Julian "Cannonball" Adderly, jazz musician, born 1928
Roosevelt Tower at University of Puerto Rico dedicated, 1935
Mexican Independence Day, 1810

17 U.S. Constitution signed, 1787
First Indian Treaty with U.S., 1778
Maureen "Mo" Connolly, 1934-69, first player to achieve the "grand slam" in tennis
First school for freedmen is opened at Fortress Monroe, Va. 1861, and becomes Hampton Institute

18 Booker T. Washington makes famous Atlanta speech compromising on suffrage and equal rights to obtain economic and educational help, 1895
Orlando Cepeda, Puerto Rican baseball player, b. 1973, Ponce, Puerto Rico
Independence Day, Chile, 1810
Japan invades Manchuria, 1931

19 Washington's farewell address, 1796
Battle of Saratoga, 1777
E.R. Robinson patented Electric Railway Trolley, 1893
Jane Blalock, 1945- , U.S. professional golfer
Atlanta Univeristy was founded by the American Missionary Society in 1865

20 Black Convention movement begins when delegates from seven states meet at Bethal Church, Philadelphis to discuss national policy
Jellyroll Morton, 1885-1941, pioneer in ragtime music; pianist and composer
Sister Elizabeth Kenny, Australian nurse who developed treatment of Polio, b. 1886
Inter-American Peace Force departs from Dominican Republic, 1966

21 General Andrew Jackson, honors Black troops in Battle of New Orleans, 1814
F.W. Leslie patented envelope seal, 1897

22 Kwame Nkrumah, father of "Pan-Africanism," born 1909
Dr. Ralph Bunch, first black to receive nobel Peace Prize, 1950
Lincoln issues preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, 1862
Luis Agote, Argentine physician invented prevention of clotting of blood during transfusion, 1914

23 Mary Church Terrell, civil rights activist, born 1863
Ray Charles, singer and composer, born 1923
John Coltrane, saxophonist, 1926-1967
Agustus Caesar, b. 63 B.C.
Virginia law holds that legal status of a slave is not changed if he is baptized, 1667

24 Federal troops ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas to prevent interference with desegregation of Central High School, 1957
E. Franklin Frasier, black scholar and writer, author of The Negro Family
Joseph Montoya, U.S. Senator, b. 1915
Rafael Balseiro, Puerto Rican Composer, "Rey del Waltz," 1867-1929

25 The Union Church of Africans, incorporated, 1812
Columbus leaves on second voyage to America, 1493
Balboa first sees Pacific Ocean, 1513
Dutch attack San Juan, 1625
Hugo Black, supreme court justice, d. 1971
Vinnie Ream, 1847-1914, sculptor
Secretary of Navy authorizes enlistment of slaves in Union Navy, 1861

26 Bessie Smith, great blues singer, dies in Clarksdale, Miss., after injuries from car accident, 1937
National Good Neighbor Day
Winnie Mandela, 1940- , leader of the African Liberation movement in South Africa, symbol of hope against apartheid

27 W.C. Handy's "Memphis Blues," published, 1912
Greg Morris actor, born, 1934
Jay Morton, 1855-1934, founder and president of the Morton Salt Co.
Germany, Italy, and Japan sign mutual military aid pact (Axis Powers), 1940
S.S. Queen Elizabeth launched Glascow, 1938
The first Black artist to achieve recognition was Edwin M. Bannister (1828-1901) who painted marine landscapes

28 In 1804 Ohio became the first state to pass a law restricting the movement of Blacks
Sugar cane introduced to Puerto Rico from Santo Domingo, 1515
Georges Clemenceau, French premier, b. 1841
Frances Willard, 1839-98, peace activist; worked for the rights of labor and women, headed the Women's Christian Temperance Union
David Walker, author of anti-slavery "Appeal" born, 1785

29 Cesar Chavez farmworker organizer, b. 1927
Radio Marti begins broadcasting in Spanish, 1983
Caroline Yale, 1848-1933, co-creator of a system that taught speech to the deaf
In 1820, 1,771,656, blacks in U.S. 18.4 percent of population

30 Pompey, Roman General born, 106 B.C.
Nora Barney, 1883-1971, first women civil engineer
Fifteenth Amendment takes effect, barring states from depriving any citizen of right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, 1870
Johnny Mathis singer, born, 1935

OCTOBER

1
Simchat Torah - Jewish Religion

1-2
National Day - China

1
National Day - Cyprus, Nigeria
Child Health Day - U.S.A.

2
Ghandi's Birthday - India

3
National Foundation Day - South Korea

4
Independence Day - Lesota
Confucius Day - Taiwan

5
Republic Day - Portugal

6
Ivy Day - Ireland
Thanksgiving Day - Germany (West)

7
Foundation Day - Germany (East)

8
Constitution Day - U.S.S.R.

9
Republic Day - Khmen Republic, Cambodia
Han-Gil Day - South Korea
Independence Day - Uganda
National Day - Samoa

10
Health Sports Day - Japan
Kruger Day - South Africa
National Day - Fiji
National Day - Taiwan

11
Revolution Day - Panama

12
Columbus Day - Latin American Countries
National Day - Spain
Independence Day - Equatorial Guinea

14
Young Peoples Day - Zaire
Columbus Day - U.S.A.
Thanksgiving Day - Canada

15
Evacuation Day - Tunisia

15-16
Durga Puja - Hindu Religious Day

17
Mothers Day - Malawi
Dashera - Hindu

20
Anniversary of 1944 Revolution - Guatemala
Birth of the Bab-Bahai Religion

21
Kenyatta Day - Kenya
Revolution Day - Somalia

22
Labor Day - New Zealand
National Day - Vatican

23
Chulalongkrons Day - Thailand
Dhanteras - Hindu Religious Day
Kathina Day - Buddhist

24
United Nations Day

26
National Holiday - Austria
Agam Day - Nauru

27
3 Z's Day - Zaire
Reformation Sunday - Protestant Religions

28
National Holiday - Greece
Independence Day - Czechoslovkia
Bank Holiday - Ireland

29
Republic Day - Turkey

31
Halloween Day - U.S.A.
Chiang Kai-Shek's Birthday - Taiwan

80

OCTOBER

ETHNIC CALENDAR

In the 1960s Native Americans, like other minority groups, demanded equality. Vernon Bellecourt, shown here, was a leader of AIM the American Indian Movement.

1 Death of Juan Jose Flores, first president of Ecuador, 1801-1864,
Nigerian Independence
Mary Mitchell, 1847- , Astronomer; becomes first woman elected to American Academy of Arts and Sciences
Jerry McHenry, fugitive slave, rescued from slave-catchers in Syracuse, N.Y. in open defiance of Fugitive Slave Law, 1851

2 Ruth Owen Rhode, 1885-1954, first U.S. woman foreign minister, 1933-36; first woman congressional representative from the Deep South
First Pan-American Conference, Washington, 1889
Nat Turner, slave insurrectionist, born 1800

3 T. Thomas Fortune, editor, author, founder of Afro-American League, born in Marianna, Fla., 1856
First black radio station, WERD, opened in Atlanta, 1949
Founding of the Royal Academy of Spain
Clara Thompson, (1893-1958) psychoanalyst

4 President Reagan signs the Radio Marti Project, 1983
Universal Children's Day
Birth of Francisco Madero, President of Mexico
First black daily newspaper, the New Orleans Tribune, founded, 1864

5 Landmark Voting Rights Act, passed, 1981
Booker T. Washington, entered Hampton institute, VA., 1872
In 1930; 11,8891,143 blacks in U.S. 9.7 percent of population
In rural Green County, Ala., all but two of the elected offices were filled by Blacks in 1971

6 Internationally famous Fisk Jubilee singers started first tour, 1871
Dr. Manuel Alonso, "El Jibaro," writer of Puerto Rican folklore, 1822-1889
Fannie Lou Hammer, 1889-1971, one of the leaders of the black civil rights movement helped organize the March on Washington in 1964

7 William Still, author of the "Underground Railroad," born 1821
Rosa Eigenmann, 1858-1947, first prominent, female icthyologist

8 Rev. Jesse Jackson, national contender for presidential nomination, born, 1941
Juan Domingo Peron, president of Argentina, b. 1895
Elizabeth Blackwell, 1826-1919, first woman doctor in U.S.
The colored National Labor Union was organized in 1869, with Isaac Myers as president

9 Independence of Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1820
Uganda gains independence from Britain, 1962
Ernest "Dutch" Morial, first black mayor of New Orleans, born 1929
Mary Shadd Cary, 1823-93, Educator and journalist
Benjamin Banneker, almanac-maker, astronomer, mathematician, dies, 1806

10 I.R. Johnson patented bicycle frame, 1899
Ralph H. Metcalfe, congressman, died 1978
C.M. de Cespedes freed slaves in Cuba, 1868
Rafael Hernandez (1929-1965) composer, wrote "Puerto Rico Lament"
Martina Navratilova, 1956- , tennis star
Blind Lemon Jefferson, country blues singer, died in Chicago in 1930

11 Rev. Martin Luther King awarded Nobel Peace Prize, 1964
Eleanor Roosevelt, 1884-1962, author; humanitarian, chairperson of the UN, Commission on Human Rights
French sack and burn San German, 1528
Revolution Day in Panama
A. Miles patented elevator, 1887

12 Columbus Day
Dick Gregory, activist, comedian, born, 1932
Lawrence Winters, first black baritone to sing a leading opera role "Rigoletto" with New York Opera Company, died 1952

13 Jesse Leroy Brown, first black American naval officer to die in combat, born 1926
John Lloyd Stephens-American archaeologist and explorer of Central America, d. 1852
Eleanor Slagle, 1871-1942, Leader in the movement for occupational therapy for the mentally ill
Continental Congress bars Blacks from Revolutionary Army, a decision later overturned, 1775

14 Cane, one of major novels of Harlem Renaissance era, published by Jean Toomer in 1923
Lillian Gish, 1896- , famed silent screen star who appeared in such classics as "Orphans of the Storm" and "Broken Blossums"
Martin Luther King won Nobel Peace Prize, 1964

15 Tijerina and the Alianza occupied the national forest area known as the Echo Amphitheater, 1966
In 1978, Irene Miller and Vera Komarkova become the first Americans to scale Annapurna in the Himalayas
Supreme Court declares Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional except as it affects jury duty and interstate travel, 1883

16 John Brown whose band of 22 men includes five Blacks, John A. Copeland, Osborne P. Anderson, Shields Green, Dangerfield Newby, and Lewis Leary - attacks Harpers Ferry, Va., hoping to liberate slaves, 1859
Cassie Ward Mae, 1848-97, labor champion
Opening of Municipal Library of San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1800
Vicente Riva Palacios, Mexican-novelist born, 1832
Benjamin O. Davis, Sr. first black general in U.S. armed forces, 1940
George Washington Williams, first black historian, born 1849
Bishop Desmond Tutu won Nobel Peace Prize, 1984

17 Samuel Ward, abolitionist and minister, born, 1817
First black bank, Capital Savings Bank of Washington, D.C. opened, 1888
U.S. troops occupy San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1898
First TV transmission in Cuba, 1950
Sophia Hayden, 1868-1953, America's first licensed woman architect

18 Paul Robeson awarded the Spingarn Medal for distinguished achievement in theatre and on concert stage 1945
Bartolome de Medina developed the "Patio" process for separating silver from ore, 1557
Ntozake Shange, poet and playwright, born 1948
Thomas Hearns, boxer, born 1958
Ellen Browning Scripps, 1836-1932, founded Scripps College for Women

19 First annual meeting of National Equal Rights League held in Cleveland, Ohio, 1865
"Othello" opened at Shubert Theater, N.Y., with Paul Robeson in title role, 1943
United Nations Day
Miguel Angel Asturias, born 1899, in Guatemala, awarded Nobel Peace Prize in literature, 1967
Cicely Tyson, 1936- , Black actress who won an Emmy for the Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman

20 John Woolman, abolitionist, born 1720
Peace Treaty between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, 1904
Art Buchwald, 1925- , humorist and journalist

22 225,000 boycotted Chicago schools to protest segregation, 1963
Sarah Bernhardt, 1844-1923, premier actress who played both male and female roles; known as "The Divine Sarah" by her admiring fans
Sidney Bechet, pioneer jazz musician died in Paris in 1959

23 NAACP presents Appeal to the World, a petition against racial injustice in U.S. to United Nations 1947
Deborah Sampson in 1783 was given an honorable discharge after serving for two years as a soldier in the Revolutionary War; she enlisted disguised as a man
Jackie Robinson, first black to play in baseball major leagues, 1948
Bobby Seale, political activist born, 1937

24 Zambia declared independence, 1964
Belva Lockwood, 1830-1917, U.S. lawyer and suffragist
Two black regiments approved by New York State legislature to fight in War of 1812, 1814

25 Pablo Picasso born in 1881 in Barcelona, Spain, d. 1973
Harry Belafonte, Jackie Robinson, A. Philip Randolph joined Youth March for integrated schools in D.C., 1958
Minnie Pearl, 1912- , Country music star/comedienne

26 Mahalia Jackson, gospel singer, born 1911
Edward Brooke, former U.S. senator from Mass., born 1919
Jose Antonio Davila, Puerto Rican physician, poet, 1898-1941
San Francisco Bay discovered by Portola in 1769
In 1965 Patricia R. Harris became the first black woman to be appointed to an ambassador's post in Luxembourg

27 U.S. Air Force appoints first black general, Benjamin O. Davis. Jr. 1954
Sylvia Plath, 1932-63, poet and author whose suicide seemed to crystalize the plight of woman writers during that time
Columbus discovers Cuba, 1492
Andrew Young elected mayor of Atlanta, 1981

28 Omega Psi Phi fraternity founded at Howard University, 1911
Dedication of Statue of Liberty, 1886
Ramon de Valle-Inclan, Spanish writer, b. 1866
Anna Dickinson, 1842-1932, championed rights of women and minorities
Birth of Levi Coffin, who helped more than 300 fugitive slaves escape to freedom on western route of underground railroad, 1798

29 Fructoso Rivera, elected first president of Uraguay in 1830
Melba Moore, singer and actress, born 1945
Charlotte Forten, black teacher from North, joins school opened for freedmen on St. Helena Island, S.C., 1862

30 Santa Ana declares war on France in 1838
Muhammad Ali won heavyweight boxing title, 1974
Richard Arrington elected first black mayor of Birmingham, Ala. 1979
Elizabeth Comstock, 1815-81, Quaker minister, pacifist
Separate black units in armed forces abolished by Department of Defense, 1954
Nat Turner, leader of Virginia slave revolt, captured, 1831

31 Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) won the heavyweight boxing title in 1964
Ethel Waters, actress singer, born 1896
Richard K. Barksdale, educator, born 1915
Juliette Low (1860-1957) founder and first president of the Girl Scouts of America
UNICEF Day
Abelardo Rodriguez, Mexican President, (1932-34) elected Governor of Baja, California in 1923

NOVEMBER

1
All Saints Day - Catholic Religion
National Day - Algeria, Antiqua
Army Day - Guinea

2
All Souls Day - Catholic Religious Day
Dev Dipotsani - Hindu Religious Day
Memorial Day - Brazil

3
Independence Day - Panama
Cultural Day - Japan
Dhan Teras - Hindu Religious Day

4
Flag Day - Panama
Constitution Day - Tonga

5
First Cry for Independence - El Salvador
Dwali - Hindu Religious Day

6
Nutanvarsh - Hindu Religious Day
Guy Fawkens Day - England
Diwali - Hindu Religious Day
Election Day - U.S.A.
Green March Day - Morocco

7
October Revolution Day - U.S.S.R., Hungary

8
Queens Birthday - Nepal

9
Igbal Day - Pakistan

10
Remembrance Day - Canada
Remembrance Sunday - England, Burmuda

11
Veterans Day - U.S.A.
Armistice Day - France, Belgium

12
Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Birthday - Tawain
Birthday of Bahaullah - Bahai Religious Day

13
Remembrance Day - Great Britain

15
Proclamation of the Republic - Brazil
Dynasty Day - Belgium

16
St. Martins Eve - Denmark

17
Army Day - Zaire

18
National Day - Oman
Independence Day - Morocco
Day of National Mourning- Germany
Latin American Week

20
Revolution Day - Mexico
Day of Prayer and Repentance - Germany

21
Independence Day - Somali
Pavarana - Buddhist (Theravada Sect)
Guru Nanak's Day - Sikh

22
Independence Day - Lebanon

23
Labor Thanksgiving Day - Japan

24
National Day - Zaire
Independence Day - Zambia
All Souls Day - Germany

25
Independence Day - Suriname

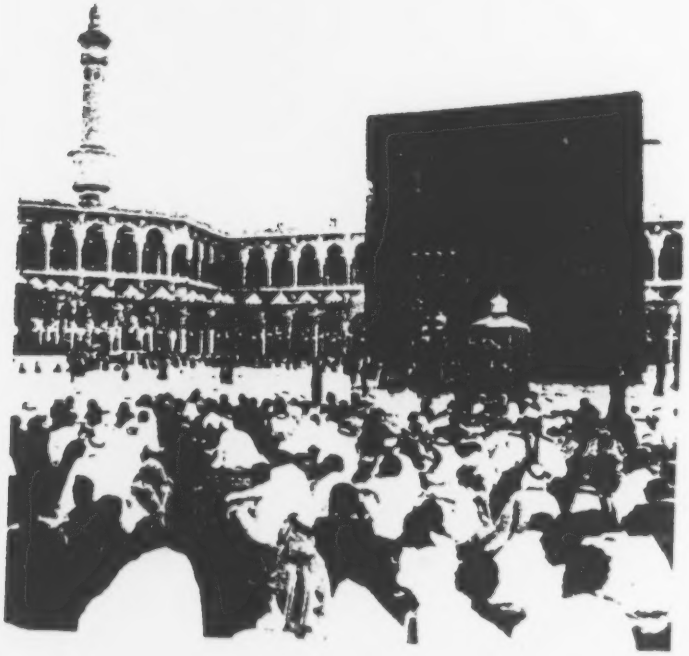
26
Christ the King Day - Vatican
Day of Covenant - Bahai Religion

28
Independence Day - Albania
Ascension of Abduibaha - Bahai Religion
Thanksgiving Day - U.S.A.

30
St. Andrews Day - Scotland
National Day - Barbados, Benin

NOVEMBER

ETHNIC CALENDAR



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November/noviembre

1 All Saints Day
Mexican Children's Memorial Day
Carlos Saavedra Lamas (193601978) awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1936 for his part in ending the Chaco wars between Bolivia and Paraguay.
John H. Johnson published first issue of Ebony, 1945.
New York Manumission Society opens first African Free School with 40 pupils, 1787.
Charles Gilpin opens in Emperor Jones at Provincetown Playhouse, New York, 1920

2 All Souls Day
Mexican Memorial Day
Father Junipero Serra, Spanish explorer, 1713-1784
Gaspar de Portola discovered San Francisco Bay in 1769.
Jessie Ames, 1883-1972, founded and led the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, 1930-1942.
Charles C. Diggs elected Michigan's first black congressman, 1954.
In 1940, 12,865,518 Blacks in U.S., 9.8% of population.

3 Jose Molina, flamengo dancer, performs at Carnegie Hall in 1970.
St. Martin de Porres, Patron Saint of Social Service and Interracial Harmony.
Panama obtains Independence from Colombia, 1903.
Thurman L. Milner elected mayor of Hartford, Conn., 1981.
Two cavalry units, the 9th & 10th, made up of Black veterans of the Civil War, were organized in 1866.

4 Carlos M. Teran, b. 1915, appointed judge of Los Angeles Superior Court, 1959.
Flag Day in Panama
Louis Ferrer, elected Governor of Puerto Rico, 1968.
Nellie Taylor Ross, b. 1924, elected first female state governor of Wyoming.
T. Elkins patented refrigerating apparatus, 1879.
Rudolph Fisher's Conjure-Man Dies, first Black detective novel, was published in 1932.

5 Anniversary of El Salvador's Independence
Perucho Figueredo's march is officially recognized as Cuba's national anthem in 1900.
Ida Tarbell, 1857-1944, Muck[illegible]ker journalist; exposed illegal practices of Standard Oil Co., in 1904 book.
Mervyn M. Dymally, black lieutenant governor of California, elected 1974.
Negro History Week was initiated by Carter G. Woodson in 1926.

6 The Chamizal Border Treaty gave portions of El Paso, Texas back to Mexico, 1964.
Shirley Chisolm became first Black woman elected to Congress, 1967.
Frances Denny Drake, 1797-1875, leading American female tragic actress for 25 years.
Coleman Young elected mayor of Detroit, 1973.
Supreme Court strikes down Louisville ordinance requiring Black and white to live on separate blocks, 1919.
Oscar de Priest of Chicago is first black from North to be elected to Congress, 1928.

7 Richard G. Hatcher, first Black elected Mayor in Gary, Indiana, 1967.
Marie Curie, 1867-1934, French scientist whose discovery of radium earned her the Nobel Prize.
Elijah P. Lovejoy, abolitionist, d. 1837
Segregation in public recreational facilities banned by Supreme Court, 1955.
Blacks revolt aboard slave ship, Creole, and sail it into Bahamas where they are granted their freedom, 1841.

8 A sailing expedition headed by Diego Bezerra de Mendoza discovered lower California, 1533.
Miguelito Valdex, "Mr. Babalu," d. 1978
General Oliver Otis Howard, founder of Howard University, 1830-1909
Mary Lyon, in 1987, she founded Mt. Holyoke, the first institution of higher learning for women.
Edward W. Brooke became first black U.S. senator since Reconstruction, 1966.
Crystal Bird Fauset is first Black woman to be elected to Pennsylvania legislature, 1938.
Leroy Johnson is first Black to be elected to Georgia legislature since Reconstruction, 1962.

9 Aztec history began in 1168 when migratory tribes entered the valley of Anahuac.
Florence Sabin, 1871-1953, Physician whose statue appears in Statuary Hall at the U.S. Capitol.
Benjamin Banneker, inventor and scientist, born 1731.

10 The first university in North America was the University of Mexico which was founded in 1551.
In 1776, a royal edict was issued introducing annual census in Puerto Rico.
Andrew Hatcher named associate press secretary to President Kennedy, 1960.
Granville T. Woods, inventor, received patent on Electric Railway system.

11 Veteran's Day
Portugal granted independence to Angola, 1975.
Abigail Adams, 1744-1818, First Lady who advised her husband John Adams to "remember the ladies" and include them in the U.S. Constitution.
D. McCree patented portable fire escape, 1890.
Howard Thurman, religious activist, b. 1900
World War I ends, 1918, 200,000 Black Americans in France included 194 decorated with either the Medal of Honor or the Croix de Guerre.

12 Birth of Juana Inez de la Cruz, Mexican writer and poet, 1651-1695.
Alejandro Tapia, Puerto Rican playwright, 1826-1882
Elizabeth Cody Stanton, 1815-1902, chief original thinker of Women's Rights Movement
Ernest N. Morial elected first black mayor of New Orleans, 1977.
Twenty slaves petition New Hampshire legislature to abolish slavery, 1779.

13 The U.S. Supreme Count holds segregation unconstitutional in Gayle vs. Browder
Louis Brandeis, 1856-1941, First Jewish member of the Supreme Court; founder of Brandeis University
Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, pioneer surgeon, became member of American College of Surgeons, 1913.
America's Black Renaissance in the arts begins in 1922 with the publication of Claude McKay's poems, Harlem Shadows.

14. Death of Booker T. Washington, educator and statesman, 1856-1915.
The Philippines achieved independence from Japan in 1946.

15 Luis Munoz Rivera, founder and publisher of three Puerto Rican newspapers d. 1916.
National Congress of American Indians founded in 1944.
Georgia O'Keefe, 1887-1985, New Mexico artist famed for her semi-abstract desert landscapes and still lifes.
Charles Sifford, first black PGA golfer, won Gardena Valley Open, 1964.
Bill Russell, all-American basketball star, became first Black coach of a professional sports team, Boston Celtics, 1966.

16 W.C. Handy, 1873-1958, Memphis jazz musician called "Father of the Blues."

17 In San Antonio, the pecan sheller, almost all Mexican-American, went on strike in 1938.
Grace Abbott, 1878-1939, Social worker who helped create the Social Security system.
Andrew Young, Barbara Jordan, Edward W. Brooke, among sixteen blacks elected to Congress, 1972.
George Latimer, seized in Boston as fugitive slave, released when protesting abolitionists pay his Virginia master $400, 1842.

18 The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty in 1903 gave the U.S. control of a 10 mile strip of land in Panama at the cost of 10 million dollars and a yearly payment of $250,000.
Sojourner Truth, 1795-1883, Courageous opponent of slavery; most famous speech was "Ain't I a Woman?"
Roy Wilkins chosen executive secretary of NAACP in 1955.

19 Christopher Columbus discovered Puerto Rico in 1493.
Equal Opportunity Day
Anniversary of Gettysburg Address.
Charles S. Gilpin, actor, b. 1878
A half-million Black men and women served overseas in World War II.
West Africans had created powerful states long before European traders had appeared on the scene.

20 Mexican Revolution Day - the overthrow of the dictator, Porfirio Diaz in 1910.
In 1542, Charles V of Spain issued the "New Laws for the Protection and Good Treatment of the Indians," inspired by Fray Bartolome de las Casas.
Paull Murray, 1910- , First Black woman to be ordained an Episcopal priest.
Garrett A. Morgan, patented traffic light, 1923
Howard University founded in Washington, D.C., 1865

21 Henrietta Howland, 1834-1916, Shrewd, eccentric financial genius.
Granville T. Woods, patented Electric Railway Conduit, 1893
First convention of California Blacks meets in Sacramento, 1855.

22 Billie Jean King, b. 1943, Tennis champ who's won 20 Wimbledon titles.
Alrutheus A. Taylor, teacher and historian, b. 1893.
The Black Muslim movement was initiated in Detroit in 1930.

23 Birth of Jose Clemente Orosco, Mexican artist, 1883-1949
J.L. Love patented pencil sharpener, 1897.
Edward A. Johnson is first Black elected to New York State legislature, 1917.

24 Father Junipero Serra founded the first Spanish mission in the U.S. in 1749.
Robert S. Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender, b. 1870.

25 Ricardo Montalban, Mexican-American actor, born in Mexico City, 1920.
Diego Rivera, Mexican artist, 1886-1957.
Kate Gleason, 1865-1933, Businesswoman who build innovative low-cost housing.
Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, "Kind of Tap Dancers", died 1949.
Interstate Commerce Commission bans segregation on public vehicles and in waiting rooms involved in interstate travel, 1955.

26 In 1931, Adolfo Perez Esquivel was born the son of a fisherman in Argentina and 50 years later won the Nobel Peace Prize.
Sarah Grimke, 1792-1873, Abolitionist and writer; advocate of women's rights.
Charles Gordon received Pulitzer Prize for "No Place to be Somebody," 1970.

27 Felipe Gutierrez Espinosa "Guarionex" first Puerto Rican opera, 1825-1899.
Mickey Leland, b. 1942, First Black Congressman from Houston.
Jimi Hendrix, rock musician, b. 1942.
In 1950, 15,042,286 Blacks in U.S., 10% of population.

28 Manuel G. Tavarez, composer called "Father of the Boricua Dance," 1843-1883 Ponce de Leon loses governorship in Puerto Rico in 1511
Emiliano Zapata proclaims the Plan of Ayala-Mexican Agrarian Reform.
Berry Gordon, b. 1934, Millionaire president of Motown Records; helped Blacks achieve power in the record industry.
Richard Wright, novelist, d. 1960

29 Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, historian, poet, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, 1850-1930Thurgood Marshall, b. 1908, First Black Supreme Court Justice.
Wendell Phillips, abolitionist, b. 1811.
Oscar Robertson, NBA's all-time assist leader, b. 1938.
Robert Purvis, leading Philadelphia abolitionist, b. 1810.

30 Shirly Chisholm, b. 1930, First Black Congresswoman, presidential candidate.
A Philadelphia study made in 1838 showed only one out of three Blacks trained in trades actually worked at such jobs.

DECEMBER

1
Anniversary Day - Portugal
National Day - Central African Republic
***First Sunday of Advent** - Catholic Religion

2
National Day - United Arab Emirates, Laos
First Day of Chanukah - Jewish Religious Day

5
National Day - Thailand
Discovery Day - Haiti
St. Nicholas Eve - Netherlands

6
Independence Day - Finland

7
Independence Day - Ivory Coast

8
Feast of the Immaculate Conception - Roman Catholic Religion
Bodhi Day - Buddhist

9
Independence Day - Tanzania

10
Human Rights Day - Equatorial Guinea

11
Independence Day - Upper Volta
Guru Teg Bahadurs' Martyrdom - Sikh

12
Independence Day - Kenya
Feast of Lady of Guadalupe - Mexico

13
Republic Day - Malta
St. Lucia Day - Sweden

15
Statue Day - Netherlands
Bill of Rights Day - U.S.A.

16
Independence Day - Bahrain
Constitution Day - Nepal

17
National Day - Bhutan

18
Republic Day - Niger

23
Victory Day - Egypt

24
Christmas Eve - Christian Holiday (Many Countries)

25
Christmas Day - Christian Holiday (Many Countries)

26
Boxing Day - Great Britain, Canada, (Many Commonwealth Countries)
Wren Day - Ireland

27
Constitution Day - North Korea

28
Kings Birthday - Nepal

30
Anniversary Day - Madagascar
Rizal Day - Philippines

31
St. Sylvester - Germany, Switzerland
New Years Eve - (Many Countries)

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DECEMBER

ETHNIC CALENDAR

Jim Plunkett

Caesar Chavez

Joan Baez

Roberto Clemente

December/diciembre

1 Richard Pryor, comedian, b. 1940
Rosa Parks arrested for refusing to give her seat to a white man, 1955.
Lee Trevino, Mexican-American golfer born in Dallas, Texas in 1939.

2 Charles C. Diggs, Jr., former U.S. representative from Michigan, b. 1922
Maria Bibiana Benitez, "The First Boricua Poetess," 1783-1873
The Monroe Doctrine was declared in 1823
Julie Harris, b. 1925, Oscar winning movie and Broadway actress
John Brown, abolitionist, leader of raid on Harpers Ferry, is hanged, 1859.

3 Frederick Douglass published first issue of The North Star, 1847.
Barbara Freitschie, 1786-1862, Defied Confederate soldiers by displaying Union flag in front of her Maryland home.
Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, first abolitionist elected to Congress, takes his seat, 1838.

4 The New York Amsterdam News, founded by James A. Anderson, 1909.
Alpha Phi Alpha - First Black Greek letter society organized as a fraternity in 1906.
American Anti-Slavery Society founded at Philadelphia, 1833.

5 Phillis Wheatley, poet, d. 1784
Discovery of Santo Domingo, 1492.
Alexandre Dumas d. 1870
Walt Disney, 1901-1966, Pioneer in movie animation.

6 Colored National Labor Convention, met in Washington, D.C., 1870.
The Border Patrol of the Immigration Service was established in 1924.
Patsy Mink, b. 1927, First Japanese-American woman in Congress; wrote the Women's Educational Equity Act. (WEEA).

7 Richard Wright, novelist, awarded Springarn Medal, 1941.
Lester Granger named executive director of National Urban League, 1941.
Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, 1941.
Willa Cather, 1873-1947, Author, wrote "Death Comes for the Archbishop."
Whites riot against Blacks in Vicksburg, Miss., killing 35, 1874.

8 Sammy Davis, Jr., entertainer, b. 1925
Flip Wilson, comedian, b. 1933.
Wendell Phillips makes first anti-slavery speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, denouncing murder of abolitionist editor, Elijah P. Lovejoy, 1837.

9 S.R. Lowry, religious educator, b. 1830.
P.B.S. Pinchback, first black governor elected in U.S., Louisiana, 1872.
Julio Vizcarrondo, patriot, 1830-1889, San Juan, Puerto Rico
President Truman issues order establishing a Committee on Civil Rights, 1946.

10 Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, first black awarded Nobel Peace Prize, 1950.
The Peace Treaty of Paris, Spain cedes Puerto Rico to U.S., 1898.
The UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.
International Human Rights Day
Emily Dickenson, 1830-86, considered by some to be America's finest poet.
Massachusetts Bay Colony adopts Body of Liberties, a law code that recognizes slavery, 1641.

11 McCoy Tyner, jazz artist, b. 1938.
Jermaine Jackson, singer, b. 1954.
Damaso Perez Prado, composer and creator of the mambo, is born in Matanzas, Cuba in 1916.
Manuel Fernandez Juncos, historian, journalist, 1846-1928, Spain.
The first bishop of California, Francisco Garcia Diego y Moreno, arrived at San Diego, 1841.
Annie Jump Cannon, 1863-1941, American astronomer
P.B.S. Pinchback becomes Acting Governor of Louisiana when Governor is impeached, 1872.

12 Kenya declared independence, 1963.
Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe
Joseph Rainey, appointed first Black U.S. Representative in 1879.
Margo Jones, 1912-55, innovative producer and director who established Houston's Alley Theater.
Supreme Court rules that states must provide equal accommodations for all law students, 1938.

13 First black servicewomen sworn into the WAVES, 1944.
The Education of Spanish-Speaking People's first regional conference, Austin, TX, 1946

14 U.S. Supreme Court upheld public accommodations section of 1964 Civil Rights Act, 1964.
Shirley Jackson, 1916-55, writer who combined domesticity with horror in such stories as "The Lottery."
John Mercer Langston, lawyer, diplomat, college president, and congressman from Virginia, b. 1829.

15 Black troops engaged in Battle of Nashville, 1864.
Bill of Rights became part of the U.S. Constitution in 1791.
Indian Rights Association formed in Philadelphia in 1882
Margaret Mead, 1901-78, Anthropologist whose work found a general audience with books such as "Coming of Age in Samoa."
Fats Waller, jazz pianist and composer, d. 1943.

16 Andrew Young became U.S. delegate to the United Nations, 1976.
Liv Ullmann, b. 1939, Swedish actress; United Nations advocate on behalf of children.
Negro Methodist Episcopal Church founded at Jackson, TN, 1870

17 Henry Adams, teacher and minister, b. 1802
Ramona Acosta Banuelos inaugurated as Treasurer of the U.S. She became the first Mexican-American and the 6th woman to hold this post.
In 1960, 18,871,831 Blacks in U.S., 10.5% of population

18 Rev. Jesse Jackson founded People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), 1971.
Nemesio R. Canalies, humorist, orator, politician, 1878-1923, Jayuya, Puerto Rico
Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery in U.S. goes into effect, 1865.

19 Carter G. Woodson, founder of "Negro History Week", b. 1875.
Benito Juarez was re-elected to the Presidency of Mexico in 1867
Cicely Tyson, b. 1936, black actress who won an Emmy for the Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman.

20 South Carolina seceded from Union, leading to the Civil War, 1860.
Of the 22 Blacks elected to Congress in Reconstruction era, 13 were born slaves and 9 born free.

21 Josh Gibson, Negro Leagues star, b. 1911.
Maria Cadilla de Martinez, 1886-1951, writer of folklore, historian.
Henrietta Szold, 1860-1945, Zionist leader; founder of women's group Hadassah.
David Ruggles, Black New Yorker, began editing the quarterly magazine, Mirror of Liberty, 1838.
Year-long boycott succeeds in integrating Montgomery buses, 1956.

22 Thomas Wentworth Higginson commanded black soldiers in the Civil War, b. 1823.
The banner of the Republic of Rio Grande raised in 1839 after a revolution in Texas against Santa Anna.
The Puerto Rican flag, sewn by Mima Besosa, is shown for the first time at Patriot's Rally in New York, 1895.
Theresa Carreno, 1853-1917, Concert pianist whose career spanned a half century.
In 1968, Fortune reported that Black Americans represented a market of $30 billions a year before taxes.

23 Madame C.J. Walker, cosmetologist and businesswoman, b. 1869.
Jose Campeche, painter, 1757-1809, San Juan, Puerto Rico
Juan Guadalupe Rodriguez, b. 1920, entomologist, educator, writer and researcher, received the Award for Distinguished Research in 1963.
Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, militant abolitionist, born a slave in ken County, MD., 1815

24 U.N. voted Libya an independent state, 1951.
There are 113 predominantly Black colleges and universities in the U.S.

25 Christmas Day
Jupiter Hammon became first published black poet with his poem, "An Evening Thought", 1760.
Cab Calloway, singer, bandleader, originator of term "jitter-bug", b. 1907.
Two Blacks, Prince Whipple and Oliver Cromwell, are with Washington's troops crossing Delaware on Christmas Day to attack the Hessians at Trenton, 1776.

26 J.M. Certain patented bicycle parcel carrier, 1899.
In 1420 the Aztec calendar was introduced in Mexico City
Japan's Emperor Hirohito assumed the Japanese throne, 1926.
William and Ellen Craft make sensational escape from slavery in Georgia with her impersonating a slaveholder and him acting as her servant, 1848.

27 Ruth Hall, first black named Catholic Mother of the Year," d. 1965.
During reconstruction the Freedmen's Bureau schools employed 3,300 teachers to instruct 150,000 pupils.

28 George H. White, congressman, d. 1918
A formal protest by the Mexican government was issued in 1943 against the segregation of children of Mexican descent in certain Texas schools.
S.H. Archer, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, born in Petersburg, VA, 1870.

29 A.S. "Doc" Young, author and sports writer, b. 1924.
Massacre at Wounded Knee, 1890.
Texas joined the union as the 28th state in 1845
Pablo Casals, world famous cellist "El Maestro de Puerto Rico," was born in Catalonia, Spain, 1876.
A new pattern for demonstrations was set when CORE conducted sit-ins at a Chicago restaurant, 1943.

30 Josiah T. Walls, U.S. representative from Florida, b. 1842.
Rudyard Kipling, English author, 1865-1936.
Mamie Smith made the first authentic blues recording (Crazy Blues) in 1920.

31 Odetta, blues and folk singer, b. 1930.
In 1964, Public Law #78 expired, ending the Bracero program.
Mary Safford, M.D., 1834-91, Civil War surgeon
Following British offer of freedom to slaves joining them, General Washington opens Revolutionary ranks to free Blacks, 1775.

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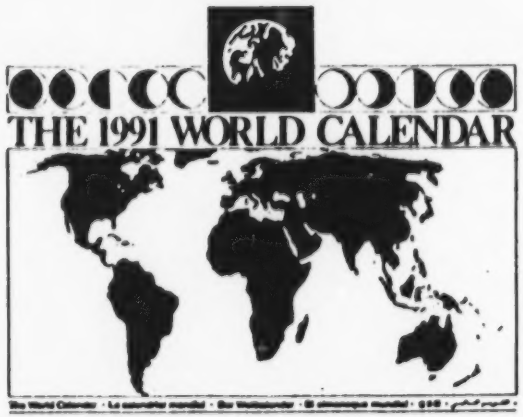

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Ethics of World Religions, Arnold D. Hunt, Greenhaven Press, Inc. Minneapolis, MN.

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A Yearbook of Holidays and Observances: A multicultural perspective of celebrations in the U.S. written by Iva Smith.

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